PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE OF BRAND in the WORLD
Milk

No. 54,029.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday P. M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907.				
23rd Feb.	PENINSULAR.....	5294	MONGOLIA ...	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	.....	....
9th "	ORIENTAL	5294	BRITANNIA ..	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7961	.....	....
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA.....	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	....
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA....	10512	.....	....
13th "	CHINA	7912	.....	....
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA ...	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	....
4th May	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA ...	6909
11th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	....
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA.....	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7961	.....	....

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the s. s. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 21st *December*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. 1907.
DONGOLA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC ...	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT..	6,378	Combe	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIE ..	6,388	Guionnet	2nd Mar. 1907.
VILLE de la CIOTAT ..	6,378	Combe	30th " "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. "

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO ENGLAND.

S. S. "WENSLEYDALE" 3919 Tons, SAILING on or about 27th February, for a Port in the United Kingdom.

This Steamer has accommodation for about 25 Passengers in large comfortable Cabins.

This Steamer is fitted with Electric Light and Fans in each Cabin.

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Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
			1907.
CIRCASSIA . .	A. Haig	6716 . .	28th Feb.
BRITANNIA . .	R. G. Garrick . .	3069 . .	13th Mar.
BOINDIA . . .	Shafto Abrey . .	5106 . .	23th "
CASTALIA . . .	F. S. Blight . .	6200 . .	6th April.
MASSILIA . . .	J. Thompson . .	5091 . .	16th " *
OLYMPIA . . .	O.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124 . .	4th May.
CIRCASSIA . .	A Haig	6716 . .	30th "
BOINDIA . . .	Shafto Abrey . .	5106 . .	20th June.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said.	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea).	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon.	25th Feb.	11 a.m. P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur.	21st Feb.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid.	22nd Feb.	7 a. m. (direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 25th Feb. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons on THURSDAY, 21st Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. . "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons on or about 25th Feb.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Ports of call
NERBUDDA..	3000	25th Feb.	Zanzibar, Mombassa.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
18th *February*, 1907.

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Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

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AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5301	A. Forsti	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	G. Ghezzi	16th March.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Moses,, ...	16th April.
KOERBER	5301	A. Forsti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabovich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
† CHINA	5999	G. Damianovich ...	1st March.
* LAURIA	7388	A. Bilaffer	3rd April.
† VORWAERTS ...	5990	R. Colledani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5895	P. Cragliotto	25th May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Pimue.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE.

Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,093 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

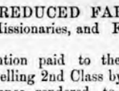
STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5895	P. Cragliotto	24th February.
NIPPON	6317	B. Cobol	25th April.

further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
				1907
CEYLON MARU . .	...	F. Pyne . .	....	22nd Feb
TOYOMI MARU . .	...	A. Keith . .	....	2nd Mar.
RIOJUN MARU . .	...	C. B. Lapraik	5th Mar	16th Mar.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori . .	19th Mar,	30th Mar.
COLOMBO MARU .	...	K. Homma .	2nd Apr	13th April
BOMBAY MARU . .	...	S. Ishikawa .	16th Apl,	27th April
CEYLON MARU . .	...	F. Pyne . .	30th Apl.	11th May.
TOTOMI MARU . .	...	A. Keith . .	14th May	25th May
RIOJUN MARU . .	...	C. S. Lapraik	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori . .	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU .	...	K. Homma .	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU . .	...	S. Ishikawa .	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU . .	...	F. Pyne . .	23rd July	3rd August

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* SULTAN	2884	Ulrich	22nd Feb. 1907
SOMALI.....	2958	Birsh	8th Mar. 1907

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES
Agent.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 1ST DECEMBER, 1906.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS,
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Special low Contract Rates to regular Clients and Merchants.

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MAXIMUM of SPEED & MINIMUM TROUBLE GUARANTEED. Correspondence invited and full particulars supplied by return post.

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ISSUED FOR.....	£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
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INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

and lodged with the

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TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly

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ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY

RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

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Icilma Fluor Cream is entirely different to all other preparations for it contains neither oil, grease, animal fat, nor harmful salts but owes its wonderful beautifying powers to the well-known Icilma Natural Water.

Icilma Fluor Cream is a snowy deliciously perfumed cream; it cleanses, cools and softens the skin; it prevents roughness, redness and sunburn; it cannot grow hair. For preserving the dainty tints of the complexion and preventing the objectionable "shine" when warm it is unequalled. To men it is a soothing delight after shaving. The delightful sense of freshness which its unique natural elements impart and its soothing healing action render it a necessity to all who wish to preserve a natural complexion in hot or variable climates. Invaluable against Prickly Heat and Insect Bites.

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LOW RATES—LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

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GENERAL MANAGER.

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)

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D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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OARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
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CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND		£975,000
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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

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KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
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JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq. (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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RESERVE FUND	£575,000

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Entebbe.			

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
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AWFUL ECZEMA FOR THREE YEARS

Had to Be Washed and Dressed and Even Fed Like a Baby—Suffered Untold Agony—Afraid to Be Left Alone—Had Despaired of Getting Better—In Awful State.

CURED IN ONE MONTH BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I think it nothing but right that I should let you know what Cuticura has done for me. I had eczema for three years and I was under doctor's treatment the whole of the time, also the Infirmary, and I could not get cured. It would get better for a day or two, but would break out again worse than ever. At times it was so bad I had to be washed and dressed and even fed like a baby. It was only my hands and arms that were affected, but I suffered untold agony, and I got so low I was afraid to be left alone, and I had quite despaired of getting better, but at last I tried Cuticura. I used three boxes of Cuticura Ointment, and three bottles of Cuticura Pills, and in a month I was cured. That was twelve months ago and I have seen no signs of it returning. I always keep a bottle of Cuticura Pills in the house. They do me more good than anything else, and I never use any other than Cuticura Soap. I think that no matter how bad any one was, if they gave the Cuticura Remedies a fair trial, they would cure them, for I was in an awful state. Mrs. Conley, 9 Gawen St., off Jock Lane, Holbeck, Leeds, England, Jan. 23, 1906."

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(Chocolate Coated, in vial, 60 Pills)

Are alterative, antiseptic, tonic, digestive and aperient, and beyond question the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical of blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic digestives, entirely superseding old-fashioned, nauseous, and expensive liquid medicines. Especially valuable for women.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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This Steamer is fitted with Electric Lights and fan in each Cabin. For Rates of Passages, apply to the Undersigned.

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The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven days after the discharge of the respective Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

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A FAMILY or FRIENDS can find CHEAP PASSAGE and Roomy Cabin in the Tramp Steamer "VICTORIOUS," SAILING about February 22nd. Apply to THE MASTER, Victoria Dock, Bombay.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, will be held in the Pavilion, on MONDAY, the 25th February, 1907, at 6-30 P. M.

W. A. HAIG BROWN,
R. A. SPENCE,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

NOTICE.

J. N. FRASER, Esqr, M. A., Principal, Secondary Training College, Bombay, will DELIVER a LECTURE, at the Institute, on THURSDAY, the 21st February, 1907, at 6 P.M.

SUBJECT :—"A tour in Central India and Rajputana." Members, their families and friends are cordiallyinvited to be present.

R. H. FROST,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 18th February, 1907.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MAGANLAL KANDAS of Bombay, Ghogari Carpenter, Hindu Inhabitant, the administrator of the property and credits of CHHAGANLAL KANDAS deceased, has contracted TO SELL to our client Mr. NAGARDAS MULCHAND, the following property, viz., All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with a dwelling-house and a stable standing thereon, situate, lying and being at third Bhoiwada land without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and twenty two square yards and two-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C Ward Nos. 5429 at 5434, and Street Nos. 30,31,32,33,34,35, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East formerly by a wall and land called Gulalwady belonging to Byramji Nanabhoy and now by a Gully and beyond that by the property of Rancherdas Vithaldas, on or towards the West by a passage for the Houses formerly of Rattensey and Dulabhdas Motilal and now for the houses and Stable respectively of Jivanlalji and Maharaj and Damoder Madhowji and Juga Ludha, on or towards the North by the property of Goswami Shri Girdharlalji Tikat, and on or towards the South by a Public passage and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said deceased Chhaganlal Kandas.

All persons having any claim against the said property, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage charge, lien, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, at 14, K. Hummum Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.—Dated this 19th day of February, 1907.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT. ONE-FIFTH DRAWBACK.

IT is hereby notified that under the provisions of Sec. 148 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation has prescribed the following general conditions, in supersession of those hitherto in force, as the general conditions, subject to which sanction may be given to a drawback of one-fifth part of the general tax leviable in respect of any building or land which is let out to or more persons holding in severalty and the whole of which is treated under sub-section 2 of the same Section as one property :—

1. Except with the special sanction of the Commissioner no application for drawback shall be entertained :—
   a. Unless such application bears at foot thereof the actual signature or mark of the person from whom the property taxes are primarily leviable in respect of the building or land to which such application relates, or of the duly constituted attorney whose power of attorney must, when called for, be produced for such person and except as next hereinafter provided unless such signature or mark is attested by a Justice of the Peace or by a Councillor elected or appointed under the Act, provided however that such attestation may be dispensed with in case the signature or mark of the person aforesaid or of his duly constituted attorney as the case may be has been registered in the presence of the Municipal Officer duly authorized in that behalf in a Register to be kept for that purpose in the Assessor and Collector's Department.
   b. Unless the person from whom the property taxes are primarily leviable in respect of the building or land, the subject of the application, has by notice under Sections 149 and 150 of the Municipal Act sent such building or land transferred to his name in the Assessment Book or has applied for such transfer either before the date of such application or within one month after receipt of notice from the Assessor and Collector requiring him to do so ; and
   c. Unless such application is submitted to the Commissioner not less than 90 ninety days before the commencement of the half year to which the claim relates.

2. A drawback of one-fifth part of the general tax shall be sanctioned by the Commissioner in cases falling within either of the following classes, and in no others, viz :—
   a. Chawls or buildings wholly let out or intended to be let out in single rooms either as lodging or godowns for the store of goods, no part thereof being reserved by, or retained for, the occupation or use of the owners ;
   b. Buildings or lands or parts of buildings or lands which in the opinion of the Commissioner are usually or frequently vacant no part thereof being reserved by, or retained for, the occupation or use of the owners.

3. No sanction for drawback shall extend or apply :—
   a. To any floor on which any trade or manufacture is carried on or any goods are sold ;
   b. To any floor which in the opinion of the Commissioner is not usually or frequently vacant ; or
   c. To any floor wholly let out to and occupied by one tenant.

And a proportion of the drawback of one-fifth part of the general tax leviable in respect of the whole building shall be disallowed in respect of any floor or floors mentioned in clause a or c of this condition.

An applicant for drawback should see the Assessment Department Ward Superintendent, at his Office in the Ward in which is situate the property to which his application relates with reference to the 2nd condition prescribed by the Standing Committee.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
BOMBAY, 18TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

NOTICE.

RE ESTATE OF HORMUSJI BYRAMJI MODI, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that on behalf of the Administrator General of Bombay, who is the Administrator of the Property and Credits of the deceased above-named, the Undersigned will at their Office No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, upon 3 P. M. (P. T.), on the 20th instant, receive private offers for the PURCHASE of a VALUABLE BUNGALOW, belonging to the Estate of the above-named deceased, situate at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, outside the Fort, with an extensive compound as particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written. Neither the Administrator General nor the undersigned will be bound to accept the highest or any particular offer. All and any particulars in connection with the said bungalow can be had at the office of the undersigned, No. 29 Esplanade Road during office hours

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Portion and Tax Land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Harkness Road at Walkeshwar in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 7347 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 379 New No. 2718 Old Survey No. 31 New Survey No. 3-7-35 and in the Books of the Municipality under No. 113 and which said premises bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the property of Khurshedji Dadabhoy of Hormusjee Khurshedji Shroff, on the West by Jaina Dehrasary Road, on the North by Mount Pleasant Road and Harkness Road and on the South by the property of Jivanlal Kanjidas : Dated the 9th day of February 1907.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Solicitors for the Administrator General.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mont Saluzzo. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner (Rs. 1-4-0) Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 served all day long.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER'S
LIST OF
NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CAVALRY IN FUTURE WARS.

By His Excellency Lieut.-General Frederick von Bernhardi, Commander of the 7th Division of the German Army. Translated by Charles Sydney Goldman, Editor of 'The Empire and the Century.' With an Introduction by Lieut.-General Sir John French, K. C. M. G., K. C. B., G. C. V. O. Demy 8vo. Rs. 9-3.

THE ARMY IN 1906.

By the Rt. Hon'ble H. O. Arnold-Forster, M. P. Demy 8vo. Rs. 10-8.

TRAGEDY AND COMEDY OF WAR HOSPITALS.

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, PRUSSIA, AND THE UNITED STATES.

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AT 5 P. M.

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HORSE SHOW.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY.

RING No. 1.

3-30 P. M.—Class No. 16.—Arab and C.-B. Polo Ponies.
4-15 " " 17.—Polo ponies other than Arab and C.-B.
4-45 " " .....Special Prize for best Polo Pony.
4-50 " " 12.—Best Hack Property of owner of one horse.

RING No. 2.

3-30 P. M.—Class No. 7.—English and Colonial Hunters 14-2 and under.
3-50 " " 3.—Volunteer and Light-Horse Chargers.
4-10 " " 1.—English and Colonial Chargers
4-30 " " 4.—Chargers of Body Guard.
4-45 " " 14.—Ladies' Horses other than Arabs and C.-Bs, over 14-2.

ARENA.

5-0 P. M.—Class No. 29.—Horse Jumping.
5-30 " " 22.—Single Harness 14-2 other than Arab and C.-B.
5-40 " " 21.—Single Harness over and under 14-2 other than Arab and C.-B.
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING,] [18TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

COTTON.

Market Report:—

The visible supply figures show an increase of 34,000 bales on the week, while the quantity into sight is 300,000 bales more at 10,520,000 bales.

The local market is easier and prices are about Rs. 2 lower all round. There is the same absence of demand however, and business drags, though sellers show more disposition to meet buyers.

More or less heavy rain is reported in some of the cotton districts, and this, while causing deterioration in quality, will probably increase the yield.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	253/54	March.
Good M. G. Broach...	242 1/2	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	218	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon...	207/8	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	198 1/2	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti	199/200	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	183	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	182/3	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	187	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	173	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	157	„
Good Westerns	223/4	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	239/40	„

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
1 Box Gold Coin	6,000	Marseilles	Arabia	N. Foolchand Javeri
10 Bundles Rs.	22,000	Bahrein	Goalpara	Sundry Natives

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—
Ready ... Rs. 7 5 0 to Rs. 7 6 0
April-May ... „ 7 9 0
Tone—Steady.

Rapeseed:—
Brown Cawnpore Ready ... 7 4 0
„ „ April-May ... 7 7 0
Yellow „ „ ... 8 0 0
Tone—Firm.

Gingellyseed—
Bold White 85 per cent Rs. 54 0 0
„ 75 do. „ 52 0 0
„ 50 do. „ 50 8 0
Black Kutni „ 43 8 0
Tone—Very firm.

Castorseed:—
... Rs. 35 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed—
... Rs. 20 0
Tone—Steady.

Groundnuts—
... Rs. 44 0 0
Tone—Firmer.

Wheat:—
White Delhi... ... Rs. 4 8 0
Tone—Quiet.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Saturday.

Cotton	19,199	bales.
Wheat	6,134	cwts.
Linseed	8,112	„
Rapeseed	2,612	„
Gingellyseed	14,757	„
Poppyseed	22	„
Groundnuts	1,276	„
Castorseed	3,549	„
Rice	34,836	„
Myrabollams	2,664	„
Cottonseed	21,780	„
Gram	3,302	„
Joowar	824	„
Maize	147	„

Shares:—

Manockjee Petits ...	Rs. 3,530	March.
Davids	„ 417 1/2	„
Kohinoors	„ 800	„
Connaughts	„ 525	„
Bank of Bombay	„ 1,340	
Tapti Valley...	„ 477 1/2	
Colaba Land and Mill ...	„ 1,045	

"We regret that owing to the sudden illness of our Commercial Correspondent, on notes, our notes this morning under this head are imperfectly reported."

BANK OF BOMBAY

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 16th February 1907, as compared with the statement of 9th Feb. 1907:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 9. Rs.	Feb. 16. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	94,00,000	94,00,000
Public Deposit at Head Office	45,49,567	....
Public Deposits at Branches	42,66,925	....
Other Deposits	7,82,74,864	787,98,536
Post Bills	15,667	17,018
Bankers	16,49,731	17,03,080
	10,85,58,754	10,60,23,334
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,33,30,097	1,39,67,515
Other authorised Securities	33,98,680	33,68,160
Credits as Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,64,20,022	1,74,85,960
Loans do. do. do.	2,33,80,564	2,23,26,858
Bills discounted and purchased	2,15,37,468	2,17,50,576
Dead Stock	3,21,946	3,24,966
Stamps	4,480	4,400
Bullion	12,71,901	12,37,528
Balances with other Banks	6,69,974	8,37,014
Sundries	1,10,827	1,02,821
Cash	2,76,49,766	2,46,19,326
	10,85,58,754	10,60,23,334

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th February 1907, as compared with the statement of 5th February 1907:—

LIABILITIES.	February 5. Rs. a. p.	February 12. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,50,00,000 0 0	1,50,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,66,34,283 2 4	1,50,17,553 0 7
Other Deposits, &c	14,03,14,414 2 3	13,77,22,624 15 10
Bank Post Bills, &c	5,65,035 11 7	7,20,464 10 10
Bankers	20,65,698 7 10	20,67,712 2 10
Rs.	19,45,84,431 8 0	19,05,28,357 14 1
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities	1,11,61,018 0 0	1,15,35,711 0 0
Other authorised Investments	38,93,872 0 0	38,76,295 13 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	4,76,92,839 13 6	4,93,25,618 7 5
Accounts of Credit on do.	3,21,85,659 2 2	3,04,63,704 15 6
Bills discounted &c	2,80,88,416 5 10	2,60,33,770 12 11
Balances with other Banks	2,45,335 5 6	8,68,602 3 4
Bullion	....	....
Dead Stock	16,87,144 0 7	16,88,888 12 1
Stamps	14,892 2 0	14,849 9 0
Sundries	8,93,531 4 3	7,82,202 11 8
	14,34,16,971 8 10	14,45,58,554 4 8
Cash &c., at Head Office	5,11,67,459 15 2	4,59,69,803 9 5
Do. at Branches	....	....
Rs.	19,45,84,431 8 0	19,05,28,357 14 1

LIABILITIES.		
	Rs.	
Govt. Balance at Head Office	2,59,240	Decrease
Do. at Branches ...	18,57,479	Do.
Other Deposits	38,96,789	Do.
Post Bills	1,56,429	Increase
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	3,47,116	Increase
Loans	17,42,779	Do.
Accounts of Credit	16,82,855	Decrease
Mercantile Bills	9,35,154	Decrease
Cash at Head Office	21,44,448	Decrease
Do. at Branches	30,63,209	Do.

A branch of the Dyeing House of the Krishna Dyeing, Weaving and Trading Company of Wai, was opened on Saturday morning at Banhatti in the Jamkhandi State by Rao Saheb Sathe, Mamlatdar, on behalf of the Chief of Jamkhandi. A large assembly of the local inhabitants was present.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, it is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BLUNT—February 8, at Allahabad, the wife of E. A. H. Blunt, I. C. S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ORD—SWAN—February 2, at St. Andrew's Church, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, by the Rev. G. J. Chree, George Knox Ord to Winifred Florence Swan, youngest daughter of the late Dr G. W. Swan.

DEATHS.

ELLIS—February 12, at Dehra Dun, Dr. William James Ellis, late Civil Surgeon, Hamirpur, U. P. (retired), aged 80 years.

KIRKPATRICK—February 13, at Kilpauk, Madras, Leslie Richards, son of Thomas and Nelly Kirkpatrick, aged 1 year and 7 days.

O'BRIEN—January 29, at Dinapore Cantonment, Hony. Major and Deputy Commissioner Terence O'Brien of the Supply and Transport Department, aged 74 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 5m.; Sun sets, 6h. 40m; High water 3-21m., 4-19a. ; Low water, 9-36m., 9-37a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m.
Bombay Races, Fourth day.
Bombay Horse and Dog show.
Bombay Polo Tournament, 20th to 27th instant.
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, opening of Central Power Station by H. E. the Governor, 5 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, the Bandmann Opera Company.
Harmston's Circus.
Elysium Rink, another prize competition.

THE Apollo Bunder Band will play a choice programme at the Green's Garden to-day between 7 and 9 p. m.

THROWN INTO THE SEA:—A jolly boat, belonging to Messrs Alcock, Ashdown and Co., while returning ashore from the steam-ship "Strat hinore" last evening dashed against a prow. One of the men in the boat, losing his balance, fell into the sea, and was drowned.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT:—Ragoo Babaji, a mill hand, (30) while working in the Khatau Makanji Mill at Ripon Road, got entangled between the shafting and the main driving wheel of the engine and was instantaneously killed.

NATIVE CHIEFS IN BOMBAY:—The Maharajah Mahadeo Singh of Sikhim, in the Jaipur State, and Rao Bahadur Sardar Apasaheb of Kolappur are the latest arrivals in Bombay. The former puts up in a bungalow at the Narayan Dabulkar Road, and the latter at the Napean Sea Road.

SUCCESS OF A BOMBAY FIRM.—The Bombay Motor Car Company has been awarded three first class diplomas and highest award at the Calcutta Motor Car Exhibition: The first being for their cars costing over £700, "Fiat" and "Daimler"; the second for cars costing over £450 'Argyll' and 'De Dion'; and the third for Accessories and Tyres."

MOUNT MORGAN'S SYNDICATE.—An extraordinary general meeting of the Westralia Mount Morgans Syndicate, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon in Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, Mr. H. A. H. Payne presiding, when the special resolution about the winding-up of the Company voluntarily, passed in the extraordinary meeting held on 30th January last, was submitted for confirmation. It was confirmed, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. "Pangole" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. tomorrow, the 20th Instant. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p. m. on the 21st instant. Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan, per s. s. "Ceylon Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. on the 22nd instant. Parcel mail for Nagasaki and Japan close at 2 p. m. on the same day.

THEFT OF A HANDBAG.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Govind Hari, a Hindu, was charged with the theft of a handbag, the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Mackenzie. It appeared that on Sunday evening complainant was walking along Esplanade Road with the bag in her hand, and as she came near the King's statue the accused suddenly rushed towards her, snatched the bag and ran away. He was pursued by a passer by and caught near the Sailors' Home. The bag contained some money. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE Calcutta University Institute has resolved to invite subscriptions to raise a suitable memorial to the late Mr. Kali Charan Banerjee.

WINTER ECZEMA.

Terrible Skin-scourge yields to Zam-Buk—40 years' suffering ended.

That terrible skin-scourge, eczema, occurs during the winter months in a more violent form than at any other season, the accompanying pain and irritation being increased by the cold.

Mrs. Frances Wakefield, of 6 Hastings Place, Stratton, Cirencester, inherited the disease, and suffered with it for no less than forty years. Her case seemed hopeless, but Zam-Buk has at last been the means of ending her misery and restoring to her that priceless boon—a healthy skin.

Mrs. Wakfield, who is 53 years of age, was interviewed by a "North Wilts Herald" reporter, and said:—"I began to suffer with the dreadful winter eczema when I was 15 years of age. Every winter the joints of my arms and knees, as well as my shins, were covered with a thick white scale, which dropped off and was replaced by other scales periodically. The parts ran with water very badly, and the rags got wet almost directly I put them on. The complaint was very irritating, and caused me almost unbearable pain.

"I have been under some of the best doctors, and some years ago I had to go to an infirmary at Gloucester, where I was attended by three head physicians. I stayed for two months, but their care was only temporary. Last winter the disease was worse than ever, and I thought I would try Zam-Buk. By the time I had started a second box I could see that the dreadful complaint was dying away, and the pain and irritation got less and less. I continued the dressings of Zam-Buk for several weeks encouraged all the time by steady improvement, and now I am completely cured. I have kept well ever since, and my skin is quite healthy and sound now."

Zam-Buk is invaluable for all humours of the skin and scalp, including pimples, boils, eczema, psoriasis, ulcers, barber's rash, bad legs, diseased ankles, sore backs, poisoned wounds, rashes, eruptions, piles, &c. Keep a box handy at home for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, festering, spots, chafings, shaving sores, chapped hands, sore faces, cracked lips, chilblains, chill, sore throat, pains, &c. Of all chemists, or post free from the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, for Re. 1/ & Rs. 2/4 per box. The 2/4 size is most economical for family use, as it contains nearly four times the Re. 1/ box.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT FOR PROPERTY.

Sub-Judge's Procedure Criticised.

Their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt disposed of a suit instituted by the appellant, Shidvirapa Satappa Uppin, who was the original defendant, against the original plaintiff and respondent, Ramappa Rayappa Bogar in connection with a property (Survey No. 62) in Mallapur village. Mr. Robertson, with Mr. G. S. Mulgavkar appeared for the appellant, the respondent being represented by Mr. Branson with Mr. Nilakant Atmaram.

The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Saundatti who dismissed it but ordered parties to bear their own costs. In appeal, the District Judge, Belgaum reversed the decree of the Court of the first instance and awarded plaintiff possession of the land.

The property originally belonged to two brothers, Basilingappa and Ramappa and plaintiff bases his claim on an oral sale from the latter about 40 years ago. A tenant who has been in unquestioned possession of the land for the last 24 years deposed before the District Judge that he and his brothers used to cultivate the land on behalf of the plaintiff's family till they separated 15 years ago afterwards he cultivated it. About 4 years ago; the appellant induced him to pay rent by saying that he had obtained possession of the land from the Court. There were only two witnesses for the appellant, the respondent and another. The respondent supports his own case and gives no help to the Appellant. The District Judge found that respondent was the owner of the land and that his claim was in time.

Against this decision, an appeal has been presented the case coming on for hearing, their Lordships observed that the first point urged in this second appeal was that the lower Appellate Court has erred in law in reversing the decree of the Subordinate Judge, which was in the appellant's favour without allowing the appellant to adduce the evidence which he had asked the Subordinate Judge to receive, but which the Subordinate Judge did not receive, because he thought, having regard to the evidence already on the record, it was unnecessary. It appears from the record of the Subordinate Judge that the appellant applied for leave to recall the third defendant as his witness and to examine him as to the genuineness of a certain document material to the appellant's case. But the Subordinate Judge deemed that unnecessary. But there is nothing to show that this circumstance was brought to the notice of the lower Appellate Court and that the Court was asked to receive the evidence rejected by the first court. That being so, the case falls within the principle in Gulam versus Haji Badrudin (I. L. R. 13, Bombay page 336). It was not contended that the third defendant having practically admitted the case of the first defendant, the District Judge ought to have taken that circumstance into consideration. If the admission was in the pleadings of the third, it is clear law that such admission can be no evidence against the plaintiff. If it was an admission in third defendant's deposition, it is only a piece of evidence which it was for the District Judge to appreciate. The District Judge has examined that evidence from his own point of view and has come to the conclusion that he ought to attach no weight to the Kabulayat which is said to have been executed by the third defendant.

As regards the third point, that of exhibit 38 having been attested by his witness and having given evidence to support the genuineness of that document, their Lordships take it that the last paragraph of the District Judge's judgment amounts to an examination of the evidence of that witness and he comes to the conclusion that exhibit 38 as a Kabulayat is not proved. Their Lordships, therefore, confirmed the decree of the lower Appellate Court with costs.

In this connection their Lordships further remarked that they ought to point out to the Subordinate Judge, Mr. V. D. Joglekar, who tried this case, that the old practice of the plaintiff calling the defendant as his witness and of the defendant calling the plaintiff as his witness still exists in his court; the plaintiff was called here as a witness for defendant No 1. A practice of this kind ought not to be encouraged. This Court, their Lordships said, has several times intimated to the Subordinate Judges that the practice should be discouraged.

TWO PARSEE WIDOWS AT VARIANCE.

Unsuccessful Appeal.

Yesterday, in the Appeal Court, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice delivered the judgment of himself and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar in an appeal preferred by Bai Dinbai, widow, from a decision of Mr. Justice Scott in favour of Bai Ruttonbai, widow, the defendant and respondent.

The Chief Justice said this was an appeal from a decree of Mr. Justice Scott, refusing to grant probate of a document propounded as the last will of Cawasji Cursetjee Ghadiali, who died on the 4th January 1905. Bai Dinbai, the plaintiff-appellant, had, for many years prior to the deceased's death, lived with him as his mistress and had borne him a son and two daughters. The defendant-respondent is the deceased's widow and the mother of his legitimate children. The document propounded by the plaintiff appellant as the deceased's last will, was wholly in his handwriting and bore his signature at the foot, but it had been urged by the defendant-respondent and decided by Mr. Justice Scott, that it was not proved to have been duly attested. The only question on this appeal was whether this conclusion was based on a correct appreciation of the evidence. Cawasjee died in the house at Worli, where he lived with the plaintiff Bai Dinbai; and six days after his death, according to her evidence, she handed to Mr. Manecksha Pochkhanawalla, a partner in the firm of attorneys now representing the defendant, a document, dated the 18th September 1902. This document, though in form a will of the deceased, and signed by him, was unattested. The plaintiff's case was that the document, now propounded, was not found until about a fortnight later, and her version as to the circumstances that led to this alleged discovery were correctly set forth in Mr. Justice Scott's judgment. The document was written on two sides of a sheet of foolscap in pencil in the deceased's handwriting; his signature was at the foot; and at the head of the document were the signatures of Narayen Moroba and Ananta Madhowjee, who were alleged to have duly attested the will. His lordship referred at some length to the evidence of these witnesses. Mr. Justice Scott, however, felt unable to act on this evidence; and there could be no question that Ananta Madhowjee was a witness on whom no reliance could be placed. The medical evidence as to the cataract in Narayen's eye did not help the court to a solution of this case favourable to the plaintiff. After an elaborate examination in the matter of the signatures of the witnesses, the Chief Justice said the comparison of signatures did not appear to him to create so strong a probability in the plaintiff's favour as to justify the court in disregarding Mr. Justice Scott's appreciation of the evidence. Nor did the learned Chief Justice think that the other circumstances favoured the plaintiff's case. The fact that the alleged will was written in pencil; the peculiar position of the alleged attesting witness's signature; the alleged place and time of the discovery of the will; the failure to notify the discovery immediately after the date when the will was alleged to have been found: all appeared to point to the necessity of caution in accepting the plaintiff's version. And the conclusion to which the learned Chief Justice came on a consideration of the whole case was that he was unable to say that Mr. Justice Scott had erred in holding that the plaintiff had failed to discharge the onus which lay on her of proving that the will had been attested according to law. The decree therefore was confirmed with costs, to be paid by the plaintiff-appellant.

THE JUSTICES ELECTION.

The Caucus Candidates.

(1) RAO BAHADUR N. T. VAIDYA.

After an honourable record of Government service—he retired as Superintendent of the Secretariat Press—Rao Bahadur Narayen Trimbak Vaidya is devoting his leisure to Municipal Work. He has deeply studied the housing question in Bombay, is an effective writer and speaker on public questions, and is highly esteemed by the Hindu community.

(2) MR. Y. H. I. SUBHANI.

A prominent Memon merchant millowner, Mr. Haji Yusuf Ismail Subhani has already made his mark in the Corporation. He sat for the Mandvi Ward, and was elected to the Standing Committee. His zeal for progress was practically illustrated by the presentation of a free library in Memonwada. As one of the Secretaries of the Anjuman-i-Islam he is prominently connected with the improvement of the Mahomedan community.

(3) MR. J. J. READYMONEY.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney, B.A. (Cantab), is a scion of the famous Bombay family. After a distinguished career at Cambridge, Mr. Jehangir returned to Bombay actively to interest himself in the acairs of his father's firm of millowners and merchants. Mr. Jehangir has sat in the Corporation for three years. He is a good speaker, a man of affairs, and has already acquired a sound knowledge of Municipal matters. He is one of the most prominent members of the younger generation of Parsis.

(4) MR. S. A. WAHED.

There are few better known names in Bombay business circles than that of Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed. As senior partner in the firm of Ludha Ebrahim and Co., his dealings are widespread, and his interests large. He has a large stake in the city, and his business training and acumen specially qualify him to take an active part in civic affairs, whilst few citizens have a better knowledge of the conditions of life in Bombay.

(5) MR. F. C. HARRISON.

The rapidity with which Mr. F.C. Harrison, ICS, rose to the front rank as soon as he ijoined the Bombay Corporation is sufficient indication of his capacity. He is one of the strongest members of that body—a powerful speaker, a man with a wide knowledge of affairs, and a consummate organiser. Although his later experience has been chiefly financial!—finance being one of the weakest sides of the Corporation, his services here are of great value—he has a good knowledge of revenue questions.

(6) MR. G. W. HATCH.

No member of the Civil Service, with the single exception of the Municipal Commissioner, is brought into closer contact with all phases of the city than the Collector of Bombay. Mr. Hatch has held this office for a year, after a varied experience in many parts of the Presidency. During that time he has inspired confidence in his judgment and capacity amongst all whom he has met. His knowledge of the industrial conditions of the Island, which affect every branch of our civic life is wide and sound.

(7) MR. T. M. KAJIJI.

Mr. Scherali Mahomedali Kajiji, M. A., (Oxon) L. L. D. (Dublin), belongs to one of the oldest and most highly esteemed Bohra merchant families. His University career was distinguished and he already holds an esteemed position at the Bar. Mr. Kajiji has a bright career before him, and stands for the clever young men whose participation in civic affairs is always welcome.

(8) MR. R. J. JIJIBHAI.

No family in India is held in greater esteem than that of the first Parsi Baronet, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai. Mr. Rustomji Jamsetji Jijibhai is Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai's eldest son. He inherits the shrewd common sense and wide outlook upon affairs characteristic of his family. His public work is only beginning, for Mr. Rustamji sat for a very short time on the old Corporation; but he has begun in a manner that augurs well for the future.

(9) MR. N. V. MANDLIK,

No Hindu merchant house was better known to last generation than that to which Mr. Narayen Vishnaath Mandlik belongs. Mr. Mandlik worthily maintains its traditions. He is an active member of the Corporation. All his public work and utterances stamped with knowledge, insight, and common sense.

(10) D. J. FERREIRA.

As president of the East Indian Association Mr. Dominic Joseph Ferreira stands in a special degree for the numerous community whose fortunes are specially linked with Bombay. A sound and energetic solicitor, associated with a firm of good standing Mr. Ferreira occupies an assured position as a lawyer and a citizen.

(11) MR. J. MACDONALD.

The doyen of the European members of the Corporation and a citizen whose acquaintance with Bombay goes back a generation and a half. Mr. James Macdonald needs no bush. There is scarcely a phase of our public life with which he has not been associated. The Corporation without Mr. Macdonald seems impossible.

(12) RAO BAHADUR N. N. NANAVATI.

It is unfortunate that so few Government officers spend their retiement in Bombay. For they combine a knowledge of public with the leisure which a Corporation requires. Mr. Nanavati's Government service closed as subordinate judge of Surat. It was so uniformly good that he received, on retirment, the honour of Rao Bahadur.

13 MR. J. A. D. MCBAIN

Was elected to represent the Justices on the Corporation three years ago. His work during that period is his claim to the suffrages of the Justices now. Not only on the Corporation, but in other direction—notably during the Royal Visit—Mr. McBain has done Yeoman service for the city and he is a true Scot,

14 MR P. K. SETNA.

Belonging to a fine Parsi family, Mr. Pheroz Kharsetji Setna does not disdain the commerce that made his community great. He is an alert and successful man of business, standing well amongst the commercial community, and has windened his experience by twice visiting England.

(15) SIR SASSOON DAVID.

If ever a man deserved the title of Captain of Industry is Sir Sassoon Jacob David. His flourishing mails, his large commercial dealing his status as a financier, give him a unique place in the city. On the Corporation and on the Improvement Trust he is a quiet, earnest worker.

(16) MR. H. G. GELL, M. V. O.

To write of Mr. H. G. Gell, the Commissioner of Police to Bombay Justices is absurd. No man knows the city better. No-one is more trusted and respected.

WEDDING IN BOMBAY.

Empress Eugene's Necklace.

A Parsee wedding came off at the Prospect Lodge, Altamount Road, on Sunday evening, when Miss Sherene H. Mody, daughter of Mr. H. D. Mody, a well known Parsee Merchant in China, was married to Mr. Nusservanji J. Dadysett. A very large number of European and Parsee ladies and gentlemen were invited on the occasion and Prospect Lodge was brilliantly illuminated with electric lights and profusely decorated with flowers and evergreens. The Pipers and band of the Royal Scots were in attendance. The ladies and the European guests were looked after by Mrs. Merwanji and every one was well satisfied. The presents included many very costly things—the most interesting of the lot being a diamond necklace from the father and mother of the bride. This necklace was purchased by Mr. Mody on his own marriage, and it once belonged to the Empress Eugene. Experts value it at a lakh of rupees. Another present was a cheque for ten thousand rupees presented to the bride by Sir C. P. Chater, partner of Mr. Mody.

The wedding cake being cut, the company drank to the health of the bride and bridegroom.

THE Government of Madras have laid down that no charge of water rate should be imposed on crops grown for manure or fodder on wet lands throughout the Presidency, provided that the creps are ploughed in, cut off, or fed off before they ripen seed.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 26th January, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1906 of 155,900 mds. and Rs. 39,607 in the earnings.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

THE CROOKED WAY,

BY

WILLIAM LE QUEUX.

Author of "Whatsoever a man Soweth," "In White Raimeat," "Of Royal Blood," "Whose Findeth a wife," "The Day of Temptation," &c., &c.

CHAPTER XIV.—AN OLD FRIEND.

Jules Masson, to give him his proper name at once, had not southern blood in his veins, and the anger he had displayed at what he chose to consider the insult put upon him, was more real than his companion believed. He had regarded it as a clever piece of acting, but there was very little of the make-believe about it, and had Ferrari seen him as he strove along the narrow thoroughfares of Soho northward, he would have been disagreeably astonished.

"The low dog of an Italian! To do such a thing to me before a room full of people," he muttered. "I could have shot him, the pig! If he thinks he can do as he likes with me, he'll find himself mistaken. He shan't order me about; I'm better than him any day, and I'll let him know it. We may work together for our mutual advantage, and I'll listen to him, but to be half strangled before a lot of people, because I choose to mention the name of a friend of mine, is rather more than a Masson will stand, and, nom de nom! he shall see it. Who's he? The low bred scum of an Italian to talk to me, a Gascon? I'll let him know; I'll keep him in his place. I'll go and see who I like, and where I like. I'll go and call on Miss Clifford to-morrow—yes, to-morrow, and then I'll see what he says." And pulling a Caporal cigarette out of his pocket he lit it, and smoked furiously, as he made his way to a small foreign hotel in the neighbourhood of Tottenham Court Road.

And Jules Masson was as good as his word. The following morning found his intention as fixed as ever, and by noon he was making his way to Fleet Street. He had noticed the building in which Edith had her offices, and seeing her name on the board in the entrance, he took the lift to the top floor, and knocked at the door.

At the moment Miss Baker happened to be out, and Edith answered the summons herself. For a moment or two she stood in doubt, gazing at the smiling careless face before her, and then as recollection came back to her, she burst into rapid French:

"Ah, Monsieur Masson, so it's you. Come in, come in. And how did you find me out? It's like old times to see you again."

"I thought it was you, Mademoiselle. I saw you in the street and I followed and found your name on the board and I am here."

"And very glad I am to see you again. Pray take a chair. So you've come to our land of fogs and clouds, as you used to call it, at last; and I hope you find it a better place than you expected, eh?"

"Miss Clifford, any place where you were would be all sunshine to me," with an exaggerated air of politeness, at the same time making a profound bow.

"So? I see you have lost none of your power of making pretty speeches." And Edith laughed gaily.

"Not where there is such temptation to do so."

"And what are you doing in London—business?"

"Exactly, Mademoiselle. I am here only for a few days." For Masson was careful, and though he was enjoying a little interlude on his own account, he did not forget the main object for which he had been summoned from the south of France, and the dangers that were overhanging his head at that very moment. "And how is the Captain, your father?"

"Wonderfully well, considering his age, thank you. He will be delighted to see you again, and renew his thanks, for he never forgets how you saved my life at the risk of your own." And Edith's thoughts flew back to that day in Lyons, when crossing the Rue de Drouet, an automobile had dashed round a corner, and would have run her down had it not been for the courage, and presence of mind of a young man, a stranger to the town, who had dashed forward, and at the risk of his life, dragged her into safety, at the same time receiving such a blow on the hip from the mudguard as almost incapacitated him from walking. She had been much shaken by the shock, and with her rescuer had been placed in a voiture and driven to her father's flat.

Captain Clifford's gratitude towards the young man knew no bounds, for he was devoted to Edith, and he would have made him stay with them until his complete recovery, but Masson pleaded business, and the loan of a walking stick, and after an hour or two's rest, declared he must be off. Nothing would persuade him to remain, and without giving them any particulars, he hobbled off, promising to return the stick.

It was two days later when he came back beyond a slight lameness appearing completely recovered. He had dejeuner with them, talking with animation and brightness, but avoiding all topics in any way relating to himself or his doings, and as he bade them farewell, promised to call and see them should his business bring him back to Lyons. And that was the last that Edith or her father had seen of him until this morning.

"Don't mention that, I beg," replied the young fellow. "The horror of that moment I can never forget; it was terrible!"

"You must come down to our house and see father, now you are in London; he would never forgive me if I did not bring you. What do you say to this afternoon?"

"Alas! Miss Clifford, I may not have that pleasure. My time is not my own; it is a pleasure denied me."

Masson cared nothing for either Edith or her father. It was merely his pride that had made him call. He knew that his friend Ferrari, for some reason, did not mean him to have any communication with them, and had emphasised the fact in a manner he did not approve of. By calling as he had done, he had vindicated his liberty of action, and he was now satisfied.

He and Edith continued talking for some time longer, till they were interrupted by a knock at the door, and Bob Mackinlay entered.

Edith introduced the two men, and in a few minutes Masson took his departure.

The sound of the descending lift had not ceased when Bob asked:

"Where did you say that young Frenchman comes from—Lyons?"

"Yes." And Edith gave him an account of the manner in which they had become acquainted. Bob was evidently interested, for he asked endless questions, till at length she said:

"Why, Bob, anyone would think you were growing jealous of him. I know very little about him, except that he saved my life. Why didn't you question him yourself? He spoke of calling again next Monday, if he has time."

"All right little woman. After all, it's of no importance. I suppose I am growing curious: a bad habit isn't it?" And he turned the subject with a laugh.

That evening Masson had an appointment with his friend Ferrari, on Primrose Hill, and kept it with a very complacent feeling. They might sit on the turf there and talk without the chance of their conversation being overheard, since the approach of anyone could not be hidden.

Masson's exultation did not allow him to keep silence many minutes anent the matter that was uppermost in his mind.

"I called on Miss Clifford this morning," he said, watching his companion's face intently, hoping even in the gathering twilight to see a look of annoyance.

"Did you? I trust you found her well," in as calm a voice as though the hope had been expressed with regard to himself; but had the light been better he would have seen a look of ferocity and malignity spring into the speaker's eyes that would have served as a warning not to pursue the subject further.

"Yes, she was quite well, and very glad to see me. She wanted to take me home to see her father."

"Ah, you saw him once in Lyons, didn't you?"

"Yes, but I wouldn't go."

"Why not, if you liked him?"

"I thought it better not, considering what we are engaged on now. I only went to see her because you were so nasty to me last night."

"Nasty to you! What on earth do you mean?"

"In the restaurant before all the others. Look here, Ferrari, I'm not going to be treated like that by you, or anyone else, so I tell you."

"My dear fellow, what are you thinking about? If I was a little rough you must not mind but I felt it was better you should mention no names."

"Well, that's not the way to stop me. It was an insult, and a Gascon does not stand that kind of thing."

"I'm really very sorry, old man; you must think no more about it; it was quite a mistake."

"That's all right, but I didn't like it, and don't do it again."

"Oh, trust me, I'll be more careful in future. When are you going to see the young lady, did you say?"

"Monday, I think of."

"And in the meantime you've got to see Inwood again?"

"Yes, perhaps once or twice. But what has that got to do with Miss Clifford?"

"Oh, nothing, nothing at all, but Inwood is far the more interesting of the two in my eyes." And then beneath his breath—"and the only one I mean you to have anything to do with, you young fool."

From this point the conversation drifted to the ways and means Masson was to employ with regard to the widowed man in Cumberland Terrace; and on the Thursday evening Masson paid his second visit there, without advancing very far towards his object. On leaving the house, had he been aware of it, he was again followed the whole way to his hotel by a man and a small black dog.

Saturday evening found the Italian and Gascon once more in conference as they walked along some deserted streets in the neighbourhood of Camden Square.

"I think you told me you were going to call on Miss Clifford on Monday morning, didn't you, Raoul?" Ferrari was saying.

"Yes, I thought of doing so."

"Well, if it makes no difference to you, I want you then." And he whispered something is a low tone in his companion's ear.

"Oh, in that case I needn't go. Another day would do. In fact, I needn't go at all."

"That wouldn't be very polite. You'd better send her a line excusing yourself; it would be nicer."

"Think so? I don't like the idea of letters, but I needn't say much. I'll write when I get in."

"I should like to see what you do say; one can't be too careful. Suppose we go in here, it's a quiet pub, and there's no one in the bar. I've got some papers and envelopes in my pocket. They'll lend us some ink, and the thing will be done and off our minds.

"You seem in the deuce of a hurry; well, let's get it done," and the two entered the bar, and having called for refreshment, and borrowed the ink, sat down at one of the small marble-topped tables and Masson quickly penned a few lines of excuse, which the Italian glanced over while waiting for the

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NOTIFICATION.

ADVANCE IN PRICE.

OWING to the very great rise in Price of all raw materials and the demand for higher wages, Messrs SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, the celebrated Stuttgart Pianoforte Manufacturers, have been compelled, and very reluctantly, to notify us their Indian Agents, of the fact of their decision to increase the prices of the various models of pianos which they specially manufacture for the Climate of India.

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UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

TUESDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

CANDIDATES for DEGREES are requested to be in the University Library, at 3-30 P. M., precisely to Robe, and have their places assigned them.

2. Fellows are requested to be in the University Library by 5-15 P. M.

3. Visitors are requested to be in their seats not later than 5-30 P. M.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 16th February, 1907.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEB. 19, 1907.

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION.

WE are sorry we cannot endorse the statement of our contemporary that the Justices' Election campaign is being conducted good humouredly. Electioneering strife and good humour rarely go hand in hand, however desirable it may be that they should. Moreover in this particular instance the personal element constitutes a very strong consideration, and when it is man against man we need not look either for magnanimity from one side towards another or for any phenomenal display of amiability. An impression prevails—and it was that impression which led to the retirement of the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla from the "ticket"—that the sole aim and object of the Caucus was to secure the defeat of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. We are assured that this was never desired by the Caucus, though its supporters, in many cases, felt that Sir Pherozeshah was, and had too long been, practically the Dictator in the Municipal Council Chamber. What the Caucus wishes to secure is the elimination of all political influence from the proceedings of the Corporation and it occurred to them that the best means of achieving this was to provide a strong non-political party in the Council Chamber which would be pledged to maintain and further the true interests of the rate-paying public of Bombay. The Justices' Election seemed to offer, and undoubtedly does, the best opportunity of bringing such a change as is desired. The Caucus knows full well that to introduce a strong non-political party does not necessarily mean the overthrow of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. After his quarter-of-a century's service—which he has not on one occasion turned to his own personal advantage, or, during which, has once stooped to indulgence in nepotism as regards municipal appointments—it is practically certain that either Government or the University will return him. The Justices need not for a moment have misgivings on this score. Those who have promised to vote the "whole ticket" must not fail to do so, for whether the contest be good humoured, as our contemporary says, or not, as we do, the result will inevitably be a loss of prestige to whichever side loses, a feeling of much chagrin to the defeated and certain organisation to obstruct and obviate the best efforts of such members of the Caucus as may be returned to the Municipality. It is but natural, and of one thing we may be sure—that measures and matters concerning local self-government will be much more thoroughly discussed and that hereafter a more rigorous check on the Executive will be exercised. Healthy competition, such as has been evoked by the action of the Caucus, can, in the long run if maintained, only make for increased efficiency and the city will be all the better for it; it will remove from the Municipality self-seeking, self-advertising "Mugwumps" as the Americans term them, and fill their places with earnest, honest men, bound together to fight for the city's best interests. Therefore we say to the Justices : Vote for the best men ; for the men you have promised to support, A promise is, or ought to be, as sacred and as binding as an oath or a duly executed contract. And for the information of those Justices who may not have learnt of the changes which have taken place in the "ticket" since it was first issued, we may tell them that Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed takes the place of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla and that Mr. Rustamji Jamsetji Jijibhai's name stands where that of Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia did. The List as it now stands, therefore, is thus :—

1. Rao Bahadur Narayen Trimback Vaidya.
11. Haji Yusaf Haji Ismail Subhani.
16. Kavasji Jehangir Readymoney, B. A. (Cantab).
17. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed.
18. Francis Capel Harrison, I.C.S.
19. George Washington Hatch, I.C.S.
20 Taherali Mahamadali Kajiji, M.A. (Oxon.), L.L.D. (Dublin), Bar.-at-law.
21. Rustamji Jamsetji Jijibhai.
22. Narayen Vishvanath Mandlik, B.A., LL.B.
23. Dominic Joseph Ferreira, B.A., LL.B.
24. James MacDonald.
25. Rao Bahadur Nagardas Narotamdas Nanavati, B.A., LL.B.
26. James Anderson Dickson McBain.
27. Phiroz Kharsetji Setna, B.A.
28. Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Kt.
29. Herbert George Gell, M.V.O.

The "Polling takes place on Thursday next commencing at 1-40 p.m. (S. T.)" but Caucus Justices will do well to attend early or they may find themselves taken by surprise and the poll closed at 3 o'clock instead of 6-30. It may be news to some that immediately polling is over the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes will be most probably applied to to set aside the election on the ground that the Municipal Commissioner, having fixed the election for an earlier date, and duly notified that it would then take place, exceeded his powers in postponing it to the 21st instant. But we imagine the adoption or abandonment of this course will greatly depend upon the results of the polling. However the thing is to vote, to vote early, and to vote straight.

THE KAISER'S TRIUMPH.

During the last few weeks we have been receiving news of the progress of the elections in Germany. First we were informed that the Socialists would gain an overwhelming majority and put into militant working those ideals of Germanic politics for which they have been working during the last decade. But it is the unexpected which generally happens in matters political. It is all but impossible, amid the cries of party, the harangues of politicians who aspire to office, and the conglomeration of press opinions, to know exactly what is the temper of a whole nation at any particular time, or in face of any particular crisis. The unguarded remarks, and actions, of the German Emperor have always been regarded as inexpressive of true Teutonic opinion, and foreign views of German policy have not been altogether framed on the supposition that Wilhelm represented the German Federation as a whole. But lo ! we find that the most important election ever held in Germany has resulted in favour of the Kaiser, and a large Government majority has been placed at his command. The issue was of enormous importance, for the nation has to choose between two alternatives, whether the Hohenzollern dynasty was to dictate the policy of the Empire without consulting popular opinion, or whether the people were to have a larger share of self-government, and a more final control over their own taxation. The German people prefer to trust to Hohenzollern judgment than to themselves. And as a result this week the Reichstag opens with a strong majority ready to do the Kaiser's will. The Election has come about in the following way. The German people are just awakening to self-consciousness, and with it to an intense desire for a larger share in the control of administration. The modern colonial policy costs money. The need is increasing. Colonies must not only be inhabited by Germans but policed by them. Petty wars necessitate constant expenditure.

Is the Emperor to be allowed to push the colonial policy without being questioned ? He determined to answer, once and for all, this question. He dissolved the Reichstag and appealed to the nation. We have seen what the answer is. The people have deliberately thrown away their rights to a larger share of self government for the sake of the Kaiser's "Welt Politik." In Germany itself the two sides of the question have been put before the country with clearness. The weekly review *Die Zukunft* says :—"We want to rule ourselves as well and as conscientiously as we can. The German may be proud of much that his country has produced. The German peasant, artisan, soldier and business man can hold his own with any. There is great activity among the arts, in industry, in banking, in commerce, and at least as much is accomplished as in other countries and with scanty means. But we are badly governed, and the most important State institutions no longer satisfy the demands of the times. In international politics we can do nothing considerable for years to come, thanks partly to Uncle Edward and partly to our own fault. Things cannot possibly go worse than they have under a Hohenlohe or a Buelow: our next aim must be to assure Parliamentary government." These opinions were re-echoed throughout all the Liberal and Socialist Press of the Fatherland. The appeals on the other side were no less vigorous. The Conservative *Reichsbote* (Berlin, Jan. 8) says:—"A determining fight has begun for the maintenance of our national honour, for the future, even for the very existence, of the Empire. The German people must now prove whether they can keep sacred the hardly won fruits of 1870, or whether egotism and political and national indifference have consumed the springs of life of the German nation, and will now deliver the latter over to the dominion of elements owning no Fatherland. If the anti-national parties are returned to the Reichstag in undiminished force, this will be the signal for joint action by Germany's foes; it will be the prelude to a great struggle for the annihilation of everything German, which has for years been the dream of the Slav, Romanic, and Anglo-Saxon worlds. During the past few years the German Empire has forfeited much of its former prestige, a fact which is due partly to want of firmness on the part of the Government, but chiefly to the deplorable attitude assumed by our Imperial Parliament. The security of the Empire demands imperatively that our national prestige abroad shall not suffer further.

If it does, the time will have come when our enemies will believe the moment for revenge has arrived. We shall then in a very short time hear the rattle of musketry in the Vosges ; Polish hordes will carry fire and sword through the East of the Empire, and the thunder of the 'Dreadnought's' guns will roar off the German emporium of Hamburg. We shall have peace only if Germany is united and strong." We think then the result of the German elections domonstrates chiefly two things : First, that Germany is not yet ready for an emancipated form of Government of the kind we are accustomed to associate with our British system, and second, that the Germans, as a people, have been quick to realise that the splendid policy of King Edward VII has strengthened England's position all over the world, and by so doing has isolated Germany to such an extent that it would be impolitic indeed to alter her present system of Government for one which can best be tried in times of assured peace. And out of the discordant elements and diverse opinions in the German political crisis the autocracy emerges for the present stronger than ever before.

THE HEALTH OF INDIA.

An interesting experiment was carried out in the Gatri thana of Burdwan during 1905, which finds a place in the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner of the Government of India, in order to show that the returns made cannot be accepted as reliable in smaller details. The work of registration is done as carefully as possible but all will understand how impossible it is, with the material available, to ensure that the regulations are complied with in every respect. In one portion of the population, however, absolute accuracy is possible and the Army returns may therefore be taken as something of a standard on which to rely. The health of the British troops during 1905 was exceptionally good, the rates of admissions into hospital of constantly sick, of mortality and of invaliding, being the lowest on record and this is particularly satisfactory as fifty-two per cent of the strength were under twenty-five years of age and 25 per cent. had less than one year's service in India. The main causes of death were enteric and abscess of the liver, the former accounting for 29·7 per. cent and the latter for 11·7 per cent. of the total deaths. There was exceptionally little malarial fever among the European troops, owing largely to defisient rain-fall, but it cannot be doubted that part of the decrease was the result of special preventive arrangements made. In many cantonments special anti-mosquito measures were taken, but it is reported that in a certain proportion of cases these failed to attain the success that might have been expected owing to the proximity of mosquito breeding grounds that were under the jurisdiction of the municipal authorities. It is also found that extensive rice cultivation and irrigation channels interfere seriously with effective anti-mosquito measures. Among the most successful efforts were those at Mian Mir, where the prevention of canal irrigation water running through cantonments was followed by a remarkable decrease in the prevalence of malaria, and at Jubbulpore excellent results followed the extensive surface drainage carried out near the barracks. At Dinapore, though heavily handicapped by the presence of rice fields all round cantonments, the prevalence of malaria among European troops was less than half, and among Native troops less than a quarter of what it was in 1904. This was due principally to quinine prophylaxis, ten grains of quinine being given under strict supervision on three consecutive days in the week to all in the garrison. In discussing dysentery in jails Colonel Leslie has something to say on a subject which closely affects Europeans in general. He draws attention to the remarkably small proportion of cases of abscess of the liver that follow dysentery among prisoners and goes on:—"In the last five years there have been 42,152 cases of dysentery in jails, with only 42 cases of abscess of the liver. In the Native Army the proportion was much higher, 23,516 cases of dysentery being followed by 72 cases of abscess ; while the contrast between these figures and those for the British Army is extraordinary, 5,581 cases of dysentery among British soldiers being followed by no less than 860 cases of abscess of the liver. Though dysentery may be a necessary antecedent of abscess of the liver, abscess is not among natives a common sequel to dysentery and it appears that there must be some other condition operative among Europeans.

THE INDO-CEYLON CONNECTION.

THE Channel tunnel finds its counterpart in India in the scheme for uniting India and Ceylon, so that it may be possible to secure the same advantage to goods and travellers as are sought for the same between London and Paris. In one important particular does the latter scheme differ from the former—there are no international politics to be considered and no fear of an invading army to be allayed. We do not intend to recount the many schemes that have been put forward, for they matter little in view of the fact that the Indo-Ceylon Connection Railway has taken its place amongst those things definitely considered by Government and Engineers. But it is only fair to state that it was Colonel Shaw Stewart who, in 1877, first proposed the Paumben route with a connecting railway. Then Mr. Shadbolt favourably considered the proposal which had formerly gained only ridicule. The difference was that while Colonel Stewart proposed an open viaduct with a 100-feet swing bridge, Mr. Shadbolt proposed a solid causeway with a bridge of the same length. Colonel Stewart did not state how he proposed to deal with Adam's Bridge while Mr. Shadbolt proposed a solid causeway and regarded the Mannar Channel as insignificant. The latest enthusiast on the subject is Mr. Neville Priestley, who strongly advocates a connection. He recently wrote to the Assistant Under Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject, and in one paragraph of his letter sums up the whole situation upon which this most desirable connection is based. "A sea voyage is always most distasteful to natives of India, and prior to the closing of the North road to coolies, a large number of them, amounting in 1895 to about 34 per cent, in 1896 about 28 per cent., in 1897 to 14 per cent., and 1898 about 16 per cent., preferred the route *via* Paumben, although this entailed a walk of about 97 miles in India from Madura to Paumben, the Madura-Mandapam branch of the South Indian Railway not being then built, and a walk of 13½ miles in Ceylon from Mannar to Matale, the nearest railway station, rather than to face the sea voyage of 170 miles occupying some fifteen or sixteen hours from Tuticorin to Colombo. This passage, preceded, as it is, by a six-mile journey in a launch, is, during the south-west monsoon, always a more or less rough one, while even during the north-east monsoon prevailing during the remaining six months of the year it can hardly be described as generally a smooth one, for the course followed, being some 100 miles distant from the protestion afforded by Rameswaram island, Adam's Bridge, and Mannar island, admits ample room for a fairly heavy sea to get up when that monsoon blows freshly." If the bridging, which has been suggested, should prove possible when proper surveys have been made, there is no doubt as to the best scheme put forward, but all depends on the surveys, and until these have been minutely made, despite much official correspondence, little or no progress can be made in the matter.

INDIANS IN AFRICA.

It is some satisfaction to know that there is one portion of the "Dark Continent" where His Majesty's Indian subjects are not treated as if they were Hottentots. We refer to Northern Nigeria, the late distinguished ruler of which, Sir Frederick Lugard, describes, in his annual report just issued, the experiment lately adopted of drawing upon India for clerks, transport attendants, artificers, &c. Sir Frederick is delighted with the success that this interesting new departure has so far met with. "Their loyalty and their desire to succeed for the credit of themselves and their country, leave," he says, "nothing to be desired." He further reports: "The Indian artificers are acknowledged by the best of the artisans from the coast to be greatly their superiors and though at first inclined to resent their arrival they are now eager to learn from them." Sir Frederick has also introduced the Indian country cart into Nigeria in the hope that it will be adopted by the African villagers who, he points out, can make these vehicles out of the timber of the jungle as they are made in India. "When these new hopes are fulfilled, a new era will have begun. The export of all kinds of produce will have been rendered feasible and the economic development of the country will receive a great impetus." By the way, when is Sir Frederick to receive a new appointment ? A man of his capacity as a ruler of backward races and as an Empire-builder ought not be unemployed a day longer than is necessary.

CHAPTER 14 of our Serial Story "The Crooked Way" by William le Queux, will be found on page 3 of to-day's issue.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Oriental," with the outward Mails of the 8th instant, left Aden at 1 a. m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p. m. on Friday next.

THE N. Y. K. Steamer "Tatemi Maru" arrived in Port yesterday.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ULTIMATUM OF THE FRENCH BISHOPS.

Raids on Gambling Clubs.

THE KAISER'S VICTORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, February 2.

Towards the middle of last year it was predicted, not by an astrologer, but by a very experienced political observer that the great struggle in France between Church and State then just entering an acute phase would result in the discomfiture of the latter. The Church after many tribulations was to overcome her enemies and enter into possession of her own again. This was, and still is a prophecy hard to believe, but it is nevertheless startling to find M. Clemenceau and M. Briand his Minister of Public Worship so seriously disagreeing as to give rise to rumours of M. Briand's intended resignation. The rift within the Ministerial lute became manifest in the Chamber on January 30th during the Debate on the Government bill for rendering all public meetings in France absolutely free, the object being to relieve the clergy from the necessity of giving previous notification of celebrations of public worship in churches, such celebrations being by the new law treated as public meetings—another of those concessions evincing a conciliatory disposition on minor points, but not affecting the far graver questions raised by the Holy See and the French Episcopate.

I have already pointed out in these columns that the Socialists and Radical extremists in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies have been very recalcitrant to Ministerial direction ever since the Government broke with the Holy See and the French Church. These Jacobin sons of the first revolution desired a clean sweep to be made of the Church as of everything else tending to check the unbridled license which they preached and practised Hence, notwithstanding M. Clemenceau's complaisance in giving a post in his Cabinet to such an aggressive atheistical firebrand as M. Viviani, the Ministry and particularly M. Briand have been accused by part of the left in the Chamber, of dealing much too tenderly with the Bishops and priests, and have been reproached for having prevented some Communes from laying hands on certain Church property to which they were not entitled. The Chamber ended by voting the notification Bill on Wednesday, but not without perilously approaching a Ministerial crisis. A number of perfidious or directly hostile amendments were, it is true, rejected by substantial majorities but the Cabinet clearly stood at, bay, feeling itself seriously threatened. M. Briand spoke as a Minister defending his portfolio and darkly alluded to the subterranean influences at work to undermine its position. He denied capitulating to the Church. Then came the great surprise" which spread dismay around," M. Clemenceau, the Premier, fairly rounded upon his colleague M. Briand whom he accused of refusing to admit not having foreseen difficulties when they presented themselves, which, in fact, has several times occurred The declaration of the Bishops (a fresh and important fact of which I speak further on) the Premier described as being, in form, the most insolent challenge ever directed against the democracy. M. Clemenceau said he had combated clause 4 of the Separation Bill against M. Briand, but when he took office he found himself compelled to apply the law. It would have taken too much time to pass a new one. M. Allard, an extreme Socialist, had contended that the Government was in the thick of incoherence. It was quite true. But it was not he (Clemenceau) who had put himself there. He had been placed there by others. All he could say was *J'y suis, j'y reste.* The Premier went on in a bantering style, indifferent apparently to the wounding effects of his words upon M. Briand. Suddenly the latter rose and walked out of the House. The Premier continuing as if nothing had happened again referred to the Bishop's declaration describing it as

AN "INSOLENT ULTIMATUM"

which the Government "kicked aside." If it meant negociation with the State, the State would not negotiate. M. Jaures, the Socialist leader said that the general policy of the republican party could not be at the mercy of a chance incident during a parliamentary sitting, and did justice to M. Briand in some rather patronising remarks. While he was still speaking however M. Clemenceau and M. Briand re-entered the House together. M. Clemenceau said that never could he have thought that his utterances would have offended his honourable friend. If it were so, he expressed his deep regret. His assistance was indispensable to him and he hoped to induce him to change any intention he might have had of resigning.—A very remarkable episode altogether of which I do not think we have heard the last. Its importance is however eclipsed by the publication of a declaration adopted by the Bishops at their last conference, and since approved by the Pope.

THE BISHOP'S PROTEST.

The Bishops begin by repeating their protest against the recent laws, and again claim for the Church of France respect for its hierarchy and the inviolability of its property and its liberty. The rights in the property of which they have been unworthily despoiled will never lapse even temporarily except with the special authorisation of the Sovereign Pontiff. Nevertheless, as the Bishops wish to do everything in their power to maintain public worship in their churches and preserve them from profanation, and with that object alone, they consent to try an organisation of public worship if the obscurities of certain provisions of the law of 1907 are completely disrelled. In Contracts between the clergy and the Civil Power the Bishops claim the right to introduce therein all clauses not contrary to public order and destined to afford the Church absolutely necessary guarantees, including the safeguarding the principles of the hierarchy and the legal use of the churches. As the organization of the Church of France cannot depend upon the arbitrary will of Magistrates, any contract for the legal use of churches must be accepted everywhere, or the Bishops will accept it nowhere. Such contract only to be valid when unanimously accepted by the municipal or other authorities or their representatives. The contract for the legal use of the churches to be for a term of 18 years.

The above Episcopal declaration certainly promises to bring matters to a head one way or the other, i.e., either the conclusion of a *modus vivendi* between the Holy See and the French Government or the prelude to private worship throughout the land which would be a very grave extremity. It seems scarcely possible that the French Government or any likely successor at the present time would accept what amounts to an ultimatum affirming so many questions of principle that the Ministry has hitherto refused to admit. We have, moreover, the declaration of M. Clemenceau mentioned above.

POLICE AND GAMBLING CLUBS.

The Goddess of Chance—if such a lady exists in the Classic Pantheon—has always had many votaries in this pleasure loving City, and the police perhaps have not used their powers with excessive rigour against them, either here or in many other parts of the country. But at length the evil became so serious and so widespread as to compel the authorities to substitute a severe application of the law for their previous more tolerant methods. It may be said that most clubs in Paris and France generally, are merely private enterprises for gambling, corresponding in no way to what is meant by a club in England. Owing to the liberty of association granted by the law of 1901, gambling clubs have multiplied largely in Paris and there has been a great influx of foreign sharpers who have opened establishments of this kind and made huge profits from them. A number of them and of casinos and other resorts where gambling was practised have been closed, and similar drastic measures have been taken throughout the provinces, particularly at watering-places and other beal h or pleasure resorts. In some well-known cases, however, such as Cannes and Pau the public gaming establishments contribute considerable sums yearly to the municipal Budgets, while at Dieppe, Boulogne, Biarritz, and Nice, the entire economic well-being of those places would be affected by the closing of these establishments. The Municipalities and Deputies of the towns affected are agitating strongly in the matter, but M. Clemenceau declares that he can do nothing except enforce the law. The Deputies interested can of course introduce a Bill on the subject and then the Chamber and Senate will decide. The Premier's action in this matter is eminently virtuous and to be commended, but it will not increase his popularity, for the French, like all other latin races, are inveterate gamblers. Some years ago the Belgian Government of the day had an unpleasant experience when they at length got the law passed abolishing public gaming establishments at Spa, Ostend, etc. Vested interests cried out very loudly then, but in vain.

THE KAISER'S VICTORY.

The result of last week's elections to the German Reichstag (first balloting) has proved somewhat of a surprise both for Germany and abroad, everybody confidently anticipating that the Social Democrats, if they did not increase their strength, would at least incur no losses. In fact, the great feature of this important electoral contest is the severe defeat of the Social Democrats, the one and only party with whom it is impossible for the Government to negotiate or to deal. The Social Democrats whose vote had been increasing steadily since 1871—exceptforthe temperary reductions in 1878, 1881, and in 1903—secured 81 seats in the Reichstag and polled the immense number of over 3,000,000 votes, the clerical centre coming a bad second with only 1,875,000, though obtaining 100 seats. How different the results last Friday, when the Social Democrats carried only 29 seats outright and are now entitled to stand in no more than 92 second ballots to be held on Feb. 5th. In 1903 first balloting they won 56 seats outright and were candidates in 118 second ballots. A disaster so crushing seems to show a real change of feelings among large masses of the nation, and in fact the Socialist organs do not attempt to disguise its serious and important character. The result is also an undeniable personal triumph for the Chancellor and still more perhaps for the Emperor who celebrated his birthday on Jan. 27th in the very flush of his remarkable victory. Congratulations have poured in upon the Kaiser from all sides. His Majesty is beaming and exultant and Prince Buelow, Herr Dernburg and other personages who have made so gallant a fight for Imperialism against Social Democracy, will reap rich reward for their sturdiness and fidelity.

One fact which is not perhaps so agreeable to the Court party and still less to the Liberals, is that the clerical centre (Catholic Democrats) emerge from the fray stronger than ever. Last Friday they elected outright 89 deputies, but there have to be reckoned as voting with them, 18 Poles, 7 Alsatians and one Dane, all of whom have already been elected outright, so that the Centre bloc, as emerging from the first ballot, numbers 10 more than the whole of the other parties (of course excepting the Social Democrats). The Centre will take part in 31 second ballots but is not expected to secure more than 12 more seats. The strength of the Centre and of its immediate following will be rather increased than diminished in the new Reichstag, while its temper will be entirely changed and it will be actuated by no friendly feeling towards the Government.

The intermediate parties—Conservatives, Liberals and National Liberals,—corresponding more or less to Imperialists, Unionists and Liberals in England, all secured gains, and to their united support the Government is indebted for its victory. The election was fought principally on the issue of the Kaiser's Imperial and Colonial extension policy, and may undoubtedly be regarded as the reply of the country to the vote of the Reichstag last December rejecting the supplementary colonial vote. It is the first occasion in which the Government has thought fit to canvass the country and the reply of the people has been to rally round the Hohenzollern crown and to the banner of the Imperial ides, and from this point of view the result of the Reichstag elections is of wide international importance.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

RAT EXTERMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have perused with much interest the literature on the extermination of rats as a preventive against plague that has been published in the Bombay newspapers. I notice that heroic measures are being adopted by the Health officer Bombay in this matter, and although I am in entire sympathy with these measures it seems to me that unless the masses are educated on the necessity of exerting themselves to free their habitations of the standing menace, and instructed as to the best and cheapest mode of bringing about the object aimed at, no amount of expenditure incurred by the Municipality will enable them to wipe out the scourge from our midst. With your permission, therefore, I will state my experience and views in this matter, claiming as I do a close connection with the plague operations in the Rajkot Civil Station.

I had charge of these operations last monsoon and visited almost every case of plague and every house infected by dead rats in the station. I also paid frequent visits to the plague hospital to see to the comforts of the patients. In fact, I had been in close contact with the disease from commencement to end. When I returned home from my morning and evening rounds I adopted no other precautions except a wash or bath and exposure of my outer garments to the sun when possible ; and yet my house was kept clear of infection, although hundreds of rats were dying in the station and scores of cases of plague were occurring and, as a matter of fact, actual plague cases and rat infected houses were around me. This happy result I attribute solely to the measures I adopted in exterminating the rodent from my house and in cutting off the means of existence of such as could be attracted from outside. Myself and the members of my family assisted by my servants systematically destroyed all the rats in the house in the commencement, and the stray ones that visited it during the course of the epidemic. To do this, I used a very simple and inexpensive trap, the wooden box trap and the iron wire trap which are ordinarily obtainable in the market having been previously tried and found to be ineffective. My trap consisted of two high rimmed trays of brass or copper called "Thalis" in use in almost every household, one of these being a little larger but less heavy than the other. The larger "Thali" should be placed on the floor in the kitchen or other place frequented by rats with the rim up, the smaller one being placed over this upside down. Then take a thin piece of twig or stick or a country sulphur match about 3 or 4 inches in length pierced through a piece of buttered bread or meat. Raise the upper "Thali," balancing it by the baited stick planted in a slanting position between the two "Thalis" so as to leave an aperture just sufficient for the passage of a rat. The rodent easily take this bait and as the animal tries to tug at it, down goes the upper "Thali" and it is a prisoner. If the rat is powerful, take the precaution to put a weight on the "Thalis" to prevent its escape. A bottle of boiling water does the rest. Clean the "Thalis" every time so as not to leave the least smell lurking on them. The great advantage of this simple trap is that it can be had in almost every household ; and whereas the "Thalis" can be cleaned thoroughly, the ordinary rat traps, with the utmost care, are incapable of having the rat smell removed therefrom, and the olfactory organ of the rodent being powerful, they are able to know the danger and refuse to take the bait. This trap is no new invention of mine and is known to many in Bombay, but being very simple, people belittle its utility for want of patience, while it is not known to a large majority.

The next thing I did was to cut off the sources of livelihood of the rats in the house. Not a crust or crumb or the slightest particle of anything eatable was allowed to lie about anywhere in the house or compound. After each meal, the remnants were carefully collected, taken outside and buried in the ground.

The third precaution I adopted was the burning of the "Nim" leaves in the compound and outhouses twice a day.

By these means my house was always kept clear of rats and many of those who had run away from Rajkot at the commencement of the epidemic on their return were naturally surprised how I managed to live in the midst of places; but those who stood to their guns and adopted the aforesaid measures on my advice found them equally efficacious, I am afraid my letter has run to an inordinate length. I will, therefore, conclude with the remark that I have stated my experience with the object of showing that the remedy of escaping the danger is a most simple one and is within the reach of all, rich or poor, and I feel sanguine that those who would take a little trouble in carrying out my methods are sure to be rewarded a hundred fold.

H. J. A.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co., s.s. "Armand Behic" left Marseilles for Bombay on the 13th instant *en route* to Australia, and is excepted here on 28th instant.

THE meeting of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, which was to have been held at the Secretariat on Saturday, has been postponed *sine die*.

A new Soldiers' Institute was opened at Fort William on Saturday being a branch of the Church of England Soldiers' and Sailors' Institute.

THE IRISH SCHEME.

PROVISIONAL EXPERIMENT.

Arrangements for the National Council.

IRISH M. P'S TO BE INCLUDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

It is understood that the Irish Devolution Bill will be presented as a provisional experiment. Arrangements for the constitution of the Irish Council will be left open to enlargement in ten years' time. It is expected that the Irish Members of Parliament will be *ipso facto* Members of the New Irish Council. The success of the experiment will depend on the Council's disposal of the money accruing from the savings of the Imperial Administration.

DOWNFALL OF FEHIM PASHA.

Banished from Constantinople.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

Fehim Pasha, who was mentioned in Reuter's telegram of the 3rd inst., as having been ordered to appear before a Special Commission, appointed by the Sultan to answer various charges brought against him, has been condemned to exile. Fehim Pasha has embarked for Mudania, which is situated on the Sea of Marmora.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

The overthrow of Fehim Pasha, which is due to the strenuous intervention of the German Ambassador, supported by Sir Nicholas O'Conor, has caused universal satisfaction in Constantinople. His spies and emissaries through whom he perpetrated his crimes of every description, have been dispersed.

MR. KEIR HARDIE AND OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Rowdy Meeting at Cambridge.

CHANCE FOR THE UNIONISTS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

Mr. Keir Hardie, speaking at Cambridge, said that the Labour Party meant to have Old Age Pensions from the present Government this year; otherwise he warned them that the Unionists would get into power at the next election. The meeting was interrupted by the rowdiest demonstrations by the under-graduates who were using missiles and singing patriotic songs.

RAILWAY DISASTER IN AMERICA.

Frightful Injuries.

CARS DERAILED AT SEVENTY MILES AN HOUR.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

On Saturday last four coaches attached to the electric suburban express on the New York Central Railroad, going at seventy miles an hour, and occupied mainly by ladies returning from matinees, were derailed and overturned. The cars were dragged a quarter of a mile on their sides. Twenty-five people were killed mostly by falling through the lower windows and being ground to pulp between the cars and the earth. Seventy-six people were injured.

COLLISION IN BRISTOL CHANNEL.

Steamer Founders with Fourteen Hands.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

The steamships "Heliopolis" and "Orlanda" have collided in a storm in the Bristol channel. The latter named vessel sank and, of her crew of nineteen, fourteen were drowned.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICS.

Progressive Party Gaining Strength.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

A political demonstration in Johannesburg showed the remarkable strength of the Progressive Party who have increased their prospects.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEBRUARY 18.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental with the English Mails of the 8th instant, left here for Bombay at 1 a.m. to-day. The same Company's s. s. Moldavia left for Colombo and Australia also at 1 a.m. to-day.

ARBUTHNOT BANKRUPTCY.

Prosecution of the Partners under Consideration.

"NATIONAL FUND" MOVEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 18.

At a meeting of the members of the National Fund, held at the Mahajana Sabha Hall on Saturday evening, the question of prosecuting the partners of the late firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company respecting a deposit of Rs. 2,000 received by them on the 20th of October last for the Fund, was discussed and consideration deferred pending receipt of legal opinion on the subject.

SIR ROPER Lethbridge is editing a life of Ramtanu Lahiri, a notable Hindu teacher and reformer who died in 1898, which Messrs Swan Sonnenschein have in the press. The biography has been written by the deceased's son, S. K. Lahiri.

THE COMMONS AND THE LORDS.

ANOTHER PROPHECY.

Single Veto only Allowed.

EARLY ABOLITION OF THE LORDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

Mr. Macnamara, who was mentioned in Reuter's message of the 29th ult, as succeeding Mr. Runciman, [illegible]ing at Sunthorpe, indicated that the Government would lay on the Table a resolution depriving the Lords of the right to veto a Bill which had passed the Commons in two consecutive Sessions. He personally believed that before many years there would be no Legislators that had not derived their commission from the electors.

FAREWELL TO LADY RIVAZ.

Interesting Scene at Lady Aitchison Hospital for Women.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 18.

"The Lady Aitchison Hospital for woman" was, on Saturday, the scene of an interesting gathering when 300 purdah nashin ladies were invited to bid farewell to the lady president of the hospital committee. The Indian guests clad in brilliant apparel, first assembled in a large shamiana and thither Lady Rivaz was conducted accompanied by Lady Clark and Lady Harnamsingh, the ladies of the committee and other friends. A Mahomedan lady then read aloud, in Urdu, the address of farewell, of which the following is a translation:—"We, the women of the Punjab, representive members of all three communities, Hindus, Muhammadans and Christians, beg leave to give expression to the feelings of obligation and indebtedness with which our hearts are full. The epoch of Sir Charles Rivaz, whose coadjutrix and helper you have been, especially in all matters relating to our sex, has been a remarkable one. This period will always stand prominent on account of the valuable and generous help given therein to female education. The foundation of a High School for respectable Indian girls is a noble work that will always endear your name to the mothers of this country. The friendly parties which you have been so kindly giving us from time to time have proved very beneficial in bringing social reform. They have broken down some of the barriers that kept us estranged from each other and have thus succeeded in bringing Indian and European ladies nearer each other then they were ever seen before. The address was presented to Lady Rivaz by the wife of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chatterji. An exquisitely carved ivory box of finest Delhi work was also presented by the wife of Nawab Sakiba Zolphigar Ali Khan on behalf of all her Indian friends. There followed a short speech from Lady Rivaz in acknowledgment of the affection and regard thus shown to her and the guest then dispersed look over the hospital. Many were the wet eyes and regrets were loudly expressed when Lady Rivaz finally took leave of the Assembly and drove away.

COLONEL STAFFORD ON ASTRONOMY.

Its Uses for Military Purposes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 18.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stafford of the Royal Engineer's lecturing in the Mahomed Bagh Theatre on the subject of the Rudiments of Practical Astronomy, before a large and fashionable audience said:—"Among the numerous subjects which British officers, nowadays, are required to know Astronomy is not included. An elementary knowledge of the practical part of Astronomy was readily acquired, and might at times be very useful when arranging for night operations. It might be of vital importance to know about the Moon; when and in what quarter of the sky it would rise; what kind of light might be expected from it, considering its age and attitude, and so on". Colonel Stafford explained a rough and ready method of telling the time by observation of the Great Bear. The lecturer received an ovation at the close.

PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

At a meeting of the Lady Minto Fete Committee of the Philatelic Society, the reasons which led to the abandonment of the Philatelic Exhibition at the Minto Fete were discussed and the Committee approved of the immediate return of all the Exhibits.

It is proposed to consider the question of holding a Philatelic Exhibition in Calcutta during the cold season of 1907-8.

SIR A. FRASER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Fraser were very busy at Khulna on Saturday.

They visited the Exhibition; presented prizes to the Exhibitors; received and replied to a Municipal Address; opened an Out-door dispensary; laid the Foundation Stone of the Zenana Cottage Ward, and presented prizes to the winning crews of the Boat Races. After this the party returned by train.

THE MADRAS Y. W. C. A.

Opening of the "Lady Lawley" Premises.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 18.

Saturday was a great day in the annals of the Madras Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, being the occasion of the formal opening of the new "Lady Lawley" premises which is hereafter intended to offer a home for young women students and others who stand in need of such.

Miss Hill, the Superintendent, explained that though the Association is purely a Christian one, both membership and boarding privileges will be open to all young women, without distinction of race, caste or creed.

After the opening ceremony, the Fifth Anniversary of the Association was celebrated.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP OF PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE FEBRUARY 18.

Sir Charles Rivaz will make over charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to Sir Denzil Ibbetson on March 6th.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. China, from Japan, left Colombo for Bombay on the afternoon of the 17th instant, and is due here on the 21st instant by morning tide.

COL. OLCOTT'S FUNERAL.

An Impressive Ceremony.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 18.

The funeral of Colonel Olcott took place at Adyar yesterday. The body, covered with the National Flag and the Buddhist Flag lay in the Hall, while hundreds of people, men, women and children; Westerns and Easterns; Hindus of all castes, Buddhists and Panchamas filed past it, each casting on it a few flowers until nothing was visible save the white head and a great mass of blossoms.

At 3-30 p.m., the representatives of Buddhism, Hinduism, Zoroastrianism and Christianity, came within the enclosure and grouped themselves round, with Mrs. Annie Besant on the platform. The ceremony was opened by the Buddhists, as the Colonel was a professed Buddhist. They chanted Pali verses. One of their number spoke a few words of gratitude of what the Colonel had done for Buddhism. Two Brahmanas followed chanting some Sanskrit verses. The Hon'ble Sir Subramania Iyer voiced Hindu love and thanks. Then came a representative Parsi who chanted from Zendavesta and made a short speech of gratitude for the services rendered to Zoroastrianism by the Colonel. A fine passage from the Book of Wisdom preceded a well-spoken tribute from the Christians; and the promised representatives of Islam not having arrived Mrs. Besant advanced to the side of the body and made an impressive speech in which she pledged her faith to bear forward the Standard of Theosophy. The bearers then advanced six Brahmanas, four Buddhists, the bier was raised, and a procession formed to the funeral pyre which was raised in a secluded spot in the compound.

This morning the ashes were collected. A part was carried out to the sea and scattered on the waves, a part put into a casket to be carried to Benares to rejoin, in the bed of the Holy Ganga, the ashes dropped therein of Madame H. P. Blavatsky.

Mrs. Besant, in the course of her oration said:—You heard our Buddhist brethren chant their loving farewell. You heard Buddhist lips with faltering tongue say words of gratitude for what this man, their co-religionist, had done for Buddhism; then came the solemn rhythm of familiar Sanskrit. Hindu lips spoke the same deep gratitude for what he had wrought for Hinduism; for he found these two ancient faiths despised; found men belonging to them ashamed of them. He so laboured that the youth of both faiths respect their scriptures and are proud of their *dharma* and with uplifted heads declare their fealty to the faith of their fathers. Then Zoroastrianism spoke, even though you may not have understood the language you must have been conscious of the power of those chanted words of blessing. Our Parsi brother spoke of Zoroastrian gratitude to him who had worked so nobly for their ancient faith, so that in each Parsi community to-day words of benediction will follow him who loved their faith and loved its people too. Next came a noble passage from the Christian Bible telling of man as the image of God's eternity. Christian lips added their testimony to the Brotherhood of Religions and prayed that light might rest on him who served the Light. One faith was missing of the world of Faiths and not unwilling I fain would hope, but only coming too late to speak—Islam. Thanks to one who spoke so well for Islam, that one of her Moulvis, hearing him, declared that he expounded the faith better than one of themselves."

Turning to the body, Mrs. Besant said—"Now, dear friend, we bear away your body; we bid you not farewell: for you—unborn, undying, perpetual and eternal—there is no such thing as death. We have served your body while we could—tended it—loved it. Now, we give it back to the elements whence it came. Brave soldier of truth! Striver for Good! We wish you light and peace by this dead body! We pledge you our faith. I to bear on the Standard of Theosophy, fallen from this cold hand. This Society to confirm the choice you made along the road, as you have borne it. All to serve theosophy, through life to death—as you have served it. So long as this Society endures through years of unmeasured future so long shall your name live in and with it. Here is our President's last message, signed by his own hand, on February 2nd, to read above his body. Dear friend! Your lips are still. My voice speaks your words to my beloved brothers in the physical body."

I bid you all farewell. In memory of me, carry on the grand work of proclaiming and living the brotherhood of religions. To my beloved brothers—On higher planes I greet and come to you, implore you to help me to impress all men on earth that there is no religion higher than truth; that in the Brotherhood of Religions lie the peace and the progress of humanity.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

Mrs. Alexander Ross's Case.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEBRUARY 18.

The hearing of this case was continued before Mr. P. H. Moore, the District Magistrate of the Civil and Military Station, to-day, Mr. B. Lawrence, Barrister, defended the accused. The complainant was unrepresented, Mr. William Hayes, Barrister, having withdrawn.

The Court examined Kashi Ram, Sowcar, who stated that he had never received in pledge any jewels from the accused, but said he once lent her Rs. 30 on a Demand Pro Note, which sum was returned by her; nor did he know the complainant.

The complainant then admitted he did not know the Sowcar, but stated that he knew of the pledge from hearsay.

The accused put in a written statement under Section 256 of the Procedure Code, of which the following is a summary:—

That the complainant came to her house on the 2nd January to sell jewellery and pressed the accused to purchase same, agreeing to accept payment by instalments and at leisure. The accused, tempted by the jewellery, made purchases on the above terms to the extent of Rs. 1,200 and gave a chit for the same, and presented the jewels to her daughter.

That between the 2nd and 12th of January the complainant came frequently to her house, urging her to purchase more jewels.

That on the 12th of January the complainant came and asked money when the accused gave Rs. 50 and a chit acknowledging her indebtedness for Rs. 1,150.

That about the 12th of January she found herself in financial difficulty, and her daughter observing this pledged the jewels her mother had given her with a Sowcar for Rs. 400. The accused, on hearing of this pledge, attempted to redeem the jewels, but did not succeed as the amount tendered for payment contained a 10-pound Bank of England Note which the Sowcar did not know how to deal with.

That on being worried by the complainant for payment she gave him an order for Rs. 1,150 on King, King & Co. of Bombay, verily believing that the said Cheque would be honored on presentation.

She left for Bellary on the 20th of January as she for a long time contemplated doing so and that the complainant was aware of her departure, as she had given him letters of recommendation to friends in Bellary and that on reaching Bellary she wrote to Mr. J. C. S. Lawrence, Advocate, asking him to inform all her creditors that she would pay them and would send a list of all sums due.

His Honor thereupon said that it was obvious that the complainant had lied and discharged the accused without putting her to her defence.

MADRAS POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

Winners of Cups.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 18.

At the Madras point to point Races on Saturday, Mr. Spinks on Narragmore won the Cup for horses presented by the Master, Mr. W. I. Horne, I. C. S. and Captain Symons, I. M. S.

The second Minor Rajah of Kavalapara won the Pony Cup presented by Mr. Justice Miller.

The Cup for Ladies, presented by ten members of the Hunt was won by Mrs. Horne,

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

THE AMIR'S BROTHER IN ENGLAND.

Some Interesting Memories.

THE DEPARTURE PROGRAMME.

YESTERDAY'S DOINGS IN BOMBAY.

We understand that it is expected in official circles that next year His Majesty Habibullah Khan, Amir of Afghanistan, will pay a visit to England on the invitation of His Majesty King Edward. This will be the Amir's first visit to Europe, and, as the state guest of the King-Emperor, His Majesty will probably be put up in Buckingham Palace, with several of his nobles, the rest of his followers being lodged in the Westminster Palace Hotel, or a private house nearer the Royal Residence may be taken for them. The visit will take place during the time the great Anglo-French Exhibition is on, and besides this attraction, the Afghan Monarch will probably be given a naval review at Spithead, a military pageant at Aldershot; a civic banquet at the Guildhall, a State dinner at Buckingham Palace; a view of the world's greatest annual sporting event, the Derby; and a fete at Windsor. Many other minor attractions will, of course, be provided, and His Majesty will doubtless have a busy week or two; and everyone will wish that the visit will be instrumental in still further cementing the bond of friendship between Britain and her great Ally on the Northern frontiers of India.

But however that may be, it is interesting just now to recall the fact that a dozen years ago to-day the Government of India, or its representative, the Viceroy, was anxiously awaiting the reply of the Amir's late father, Abdur Rahman, to the invitation to visit England which had been sent him by Queen Victoria. "Anxious" perhaps only faintly describes the feelings of the Viceroy at that moment in his career. For everyone concerned knew that an arduous and terribly responsible time was before them if His Majesty's reply was in the affirmative. It turned out to be far more arduous than could have been believed. His Majesty kept everyone in suspense for days before replying, and when he did so, there was a delightful uncertainty about his intentions. First he would, and then he wouldn't. Then he decided to send his son, the present Amir, in his stead; then he decided to go to England himself; then he decided not to send the Heir-Apparent, but to go in person; and, after much procrastination, he finally sent his second son, Nasrullah Khan, who, as "The Shahzada," became the social lion of 1895. Before he left Kabul, orders were received from Queen Victoria that the Afghan prince was to be treated by everyone as a Royal guest of the English Sovereign, and the same deference was everywhere shown him as has been shown to his elder brother, the Amir Habibullah, during his present visit to India. The trials of everyone connected with the Shahzada's visit were great. His Highness refused to leave Kabul at the hour appointed, and stopped at home another week. On arriving in Bombay he was put up at Davar Hall, Cumballa Hill, and the Mohammedans of the City presented him with a loyal address, and the Governor and his officers were extremely attentive to the young prince.

The Shahzada first set foot on the soil of England on the Queen's birthday, May 24, 1895, and the next day was able to witness the trooping of the Colour on the Horse Guards Parade in Her Majesty's honour. On the same night the Shahzada was banquetted at the India Office, at the invitation of Sir Henry Fowler, the then Indian Secretary. The next morning the Shahzada went down to Windsor to pay his ceremonial visit to the aged Queen, whose guest he was, and in the evening he returned to London and attended a Levee at St. James's Palace. On May 29th the Shahzada went down to Epsom, where he saw Lord Rosebery win the Blue Riband for the second time with Sir Visto, and it is curious that the horse that ran second to the winner was "Curzon"—a name which was to become prophetic in the East. The Shahzada attended the Queen's State Ball at Buckingham Palace on the following evening—perhaps as brilliant a function as any Eastern prince has ever seen. About this time there arrived in London the Sultan of Johore, also a Mohammedan prince. He put up at Bailey's Hotel in Kensington, but had not been many hours at the hotel when he died. The Shahzada saw a great military review at Aldershot, when the present King, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Connaught, Lord Roberts, General Buller, and many other famous men were present, and the next day he was banquetted in the Guildhall, and London turned out right gaily to see the son of the Amir. The next day the Shahzada went aboard a new P. and O. boat at the Albert Docks, and later en travelled to Birmingham and Manchester. At the Small Arms Factory at Birmingham the Shahzada was received by Mr. A. C. Osler, who took His Highness to the principal showroom, "where," says a contemporary chronicler "there was a dazzling display of cut-glass ware." Which is curious, for Osler is not an unfamiliar name in connection with the "dazzling cut glass ware" in Bombay during the visit of the Shahzada's brother, our Royal Guest of to-day. The Shahzada also visited Liverpool, Newcastle and Leeds, where he was dined not wisely but too well, caught a chill, and had to rush back to London instanter. However, His Highness recovered in time to be able to run down to Ascot for the Gold Cup, which was an historic event, for Isinglass, Mr. M'Calmont's famous horse, won the Cup and concluded an unbeaten record on the Turf after earning for his owner no less than £58,500 in stakes. On that day Ascot witnessed the biggest gathering of Royalty ever seen on a race-course. It was there the present writer saw the Shahzada, a good looking young man with a white skin and short black beard, wearing a black astrakhan cap and a grey frock coat, white vest and a red tie. The Shahzada was entertained in the City by the Fishmongers Company the following evening, and the next day there was a Volunteer review in Hyde Park. His Highness subsequently went to the Royal Agricultural Show at Darlington. The next evening the Shahzada and the Prince of Wales (now King Edward) dined with Lord (then Mr.) Curzon, after which Mr. Bryce, President of the Board of Trade, gave a reception in the Shazada's honour.

It is pathetic to note what a crowd of well known people who then helped to make pleasant the stay of the Shahzada in England are no more. Lady Cadogan, whom the Shahzada met at the Derby, died a week ago. Lady Curzon of Kedleston, who was His Highness' hostess one evening, has gone, so has Lady Tweedmouth, who gave the Prince a reception. General Sir John McNeill, who was in personal attendance upon His Highness, Lord Bessborough, Lord Cottesloe, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg (Edinburgh) Prince Henry of Battenberg, Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, General Sir Archibald Alison, Sir Henry Irving, Mr. M'Calmont (Owner of Isinglass) the Marquess of Winchester, and many others whose acquaintance the Shahzada made in England, have passed into the great unknown. ARLEY.

FURTHER PURCHASES OF HORSES.

His Majesty the Amir was seen yesterday morning in the Gardens at an early hour as usual and after saying his prayers and taking tea he expressed a wish to visit the Bombay Stables, Byculla. Arrangements were made for the reception of the Royal visitor at the Stables and the motor cars were held in readiness. Accompanied by the usual officials, and his interpreter, His Majesty drove via Gibbs Road to Sir Lawrence Jenkin's bungalow, Pedder Road. Accompanied by Lady Jenkins His Majesty wheeled to Byculla and inspected a number of horses at the Bombay Commission Stables. His Majesty brought twenty-two Walers.

Mr. Baldock, proprietor of the Bombay Stables, received His Majesty and Lady Jenkins at the Gate from whence they were conducted into the Stables. About 300 walers were brought before the Amir and he examined them minutely. He bought 22 animals out of the lot and ordered them to be sent to his bungalow on the Ridge. Mr. Baldock then arranged for a buck jumping competition and His Majesty enjoyed the performance of riders on wild horses. The Royal guest was in the Stables for nearly four hours and left at 3 o'clock for his tiffin.

THE AMIR PHOTOGRAPHED.

His Majesty Habibulla Khan, Amir of Afghanistan, paid a visit yesterday afternoon to Messrs. Vernon's Photographic studio, Esplanade Road. His Majesty was there photographed in various positions and different dresses. The Amir's likeness was also taken in Military uniform. His Majesty was pleased to give several sittings, and left the Studio at 5 p.m.

Late in the afternoon His Majesty went to the Races at Mahaluxmee.

DINNER AT ADMIRALTY HOUSE.

The Amir dined at the Admiralty House last night with the Naval Commander-in-Chief. To-night His Majesty dines with His Excellency Lord Lamington at Government House, Malabar Point.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

To-night His Majesty the Amir is expected to pay a visit to this well-known entertainment when he will be accompanied by His Excellency the Governor, and about forty of the Royal suite. A special box has been erected for the accommodation of His Majesty, and the finest programme of turns of which the versatile Harmston Company is capable will be put on. The performance will start at 9-45 p.m., and we are asked to point out that the free list is entirely suspended for to-night.

PROGRAMME FOR DEPARTURE.

The following is the official programme issued:—

His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan will depart from Bombay by sea from the Apollo Bunder at 2-30 p.m. on the 20th February. The departure will be private.

A Guard of Honour consisting of 100 Indian Infantry (with band and colour) under a British Officer will be drawn up at His Majesty's residence and will salute as His Majesty enters his carriage.

His Majesty, escorted by a Regiment of Indian Cavalry, and a detachment of mounted police, will proceed via Ridge Road, Walkeshwar Road, and Queen's Road to the Apollo Bunder, where he will be received by a Second Guard-of-Honour consisting of 100 Indian Infantry with band and colour under a British Officer.

The high officials who received His Majesty on arrival in Bombay, will be present at the Apollo Bunder, to take leave of His Majesty on the occasion of his departure.

His Majesty will embark on H. M. S. "Hermes" at 2-45 p.m. under a salute of 31 guns, and will proceed to sea. After some gunnery practice, which will be concluded at 4-45 p.m., the "Hermes" will return to harbour and His Majesty the Amir will embark on the Royal Indian Marine Troopship "Dufferin" and proceed to Karachi, escorted by H. M. S. "Highflyer," H. M. S. "Hermes" and the other ships present saluting.

The Public Works Department should be requested to make the necessary arrangements at the Apollo Bandar.

The Commissioner of Police will maintain order and keep the streets clear.

Undress uniform will be worn on the occasion except by civil officers, who will appear in morning dress.

HEAD-QUARTER ITINERARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Grant of Consolidated Allowances in Future.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

A Resolution of the Home Department deals with the question of Allowances to Clerks in the Secretariat who accompany the Head-Quarters of the Government of India to and from Simla. The Resolution details with the various stages of the question up to the appointment of a Representative Committee in the Autumn of 1905. This Committee came to the conclusion that a strong case was made out for the increase of allowances of clerks. They recommended the abolition of Travelling Allowances for families and allowances for the maintenance of separate establishment and proposed instead a consolidated allowance payable all the year round.

The Governor General in Council has carefully considered the Committee's proposals and the criticisms upon them of the Clerks themselves, and accept the Committee's proposal that no Clerks appointed to the moving Offices in future should draw Travelling Allowance or Family Maintenance Allowance.

In accordance with these views, and with the sanction of the Secretary of State the Government is pleased to lay down the following Revised Rules for Clerks to be appointed in future and to such existing incumbents as may elect to be governed by them.

The following will be the Monthly Allowances for single Clerks and for Clerks with Families.

Salary less than Rs. 50 an Allowances of Rs. 15 and Rs. 40, respectively.

Do. less than Rs. 100 Allowances of Rs. 20 and Rs. 50, respectively.

Do. less than Rs. 200 Allowances of Rs. 20 and Rs. 65, respectively.

Do. less than Rs. 300 Allowances of Rs. 20 and Rs. 70, respectively.

Do. less than Rs. 400 Allowances of Rs. 25 and Rs. 75, respectively.

Do. less than Rs. 500 Allowances of Rs. 25 and Rs. 80, respectively.

Do, less than Rs. 600 Allowances of Rs. 30 and Rs. 80, respectively.

Do. less than Rs. 600 and upwards Allowances of Rs. 30 and Rs. 100.

At Simla but not at Calcutta, the Government propose to give free quarters or house rent allowance as provision for free quarters will take some time. They propose to grant house rent allowances varying from Rs. 200 in case of Clerks with salary less than Rs. 100 and to Rs. 500 in case of Clerks with salary of Rs. 600 and upwards.

Certain minor concessions will be granted Clerks to enable them to visit their families.

All existing incumbents will be required to choose before the 1st of March next if they will draw the consolidates allowance or continue to draw present allowances

THE LATE NAWAB OF BAHAWALPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 18.

We regret to announce the death, at Aden, from pneumonia, of the young Nawab of Bahawalpur. It will be within recollection that His Highness went on a pilgrimage to Mecca a few months back, taking several hundreds of Hajis with him at his own expense. He was hurrying back to India in order to welcome the Amir to Bahawalpur, not knowing that His Majesty's visit to the State had been abandoned. The deceased prince promised to develop into a very able Ruler and used to evince keen interest in the affairs of his State, every part whereof he managed to visit in the space of his very short rule. He was educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College from which he passed the entrance examination of the local university and took a considerable interest in the welfare of his coreligionists. His heir and successor is about two years old. Nawab had been ill only two days.

THE SKATING RINK.

There will be another sports competition at the skating rink to-morrow evening and some new events which have been introduced should afford as much amusement to the competitors as to the spectators. For example, one may take the three-legged race on skates while in the "Pierrot-Tournament" there will be, no doubt, plenty of sportsmen to enter the lists and fight (in their own minds) not less for the love of some fair dame than for the splendid prize offered. Croquet on skates and the driving, by ladies, of blindfolded gentlemen are excellent items and the management is to be congratulated as much on the cleverness of the arrangements of the events as on the prizes offered. A fancy dress carnival is being arranged and there should be no delay in designing dresses.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

LORD NORTHCOTE AND ALL AUSTRALIA.

The Absconding Naval Officer.

PLAGUE AT SYDNEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, FEBRUARY 4.

ALL AUSTRALIAN.

Lord Northcote has made an apt transliteration in our favourite maxim, "Australia for the Australians." He reminds us that, excellent in its way as this sentiment is, it implies, as a corollary, "Australians for Australia." This of course is just the point. We have plenty of Australia, but the Australians are few and far between. Canada continues an object-lesson to the Empire in what can be done by way of rapid development of territory, in spite of enormous natural drawbacks. But, then, in Canada industrial development is the main business of politics, and the cynic in search of antithesis might say that the main business of our politics was industrial dispute. The short-sighted policy of labour, no doubt, inclines to the first solution; but the coming of the Australian-born is slow, and, moreover, in the northern half of the continent it is very doubtful if the stock will not degenerate if present conditions prevail. Our climate does not make for the virility of the cold of Northern Europe, and there can be little doubt that we shall gain enormously, from a race point of view, by immigration of the right sort. But the problem reaches its crux in the way suggested by the "Times." Australia is ours to have—and to hold. The awakening of the East implies in the near future the insistence of China and Japan on the right of expansion. What then? Sooner or later we shall have to defend what we have, and defence above all else, means—men!

THE LABOUR PARTY.

The main part of Mr. Watson's speech at the political demonstration in Clifton Gardens Sydney, on Saturday, was devoted to a defence of Cardinal Moran's attitude during the recent Federal elections. He asserted that there was no alliance between Cardinal Moran and the Labour Party, and that the latter from its inception, had vigorously insisted upon keeping sectarianism out of politics. Then, Mr. Watson asserted, Mr. Reid, who had invoked the aid of sectarianism, also stated that Bishop Mercer of Hobart, an Anglican divine, held similar views on socialism to Cardinal Moran, and gave expression to them freely in church and out of it. "As to the socialistic programme," Mr. Watson said, we have to see that we do not go beyond what the people require. We must proceed steadily on the path of progress always looking forward; but in pushing onwards, we must see that each successive step is tested and proved successful before taking the next, and we must continue on these lines, for the experience of the last election tends to prove that success lies in steady progressive stages and, that by no other method is it possible, to ensure anything like the support which is necessary to redress the wrongs of the people." Mr. Watson claimed that a great Labour victory had been achieved in New South Wales, and where defeat was met with it was not due to any lessened belief in the Labour movement, but to disorganisation where they had a right to expect enthusiastic assistance.

THE SCIENTIST'S TRIP.

Several of the members of the Science Congress which sat in Adelaide early in the month accepted the invitation of the South Australian Government to a cruise among the islands on the coast of South Australia, and interesting geological, zoological and botanical features were noted. Altogether ten calls were made at different places, and the Rev. E. S. Wilkinson, who is now returning to Sydney after attending the meetings of the Congress, relates that the cruise revived historical memories connected with the surveying expedition carried out by Captain Flinders more than 100 years ago, and of the French explorer, Captain Baudin. At Memory Cove, a pretty little bay on the mainland, the tablet erected by Flinders on 22nd February, 1802, to commemorate the death of John Thistle and a boat's crew from the Investigator was inspected, and the visitors also went to Thistle Island, which is protected by a reef, to which Flinders gave the name "Dangerous Reef." This place is the breeding ground of Bass Strait terns, and of cormorants, and there were thousands on the reef at the time of the inspection. Seagulls seem to be the natural enemy of the young of both terns and cormorants, eating the eggs and small birds whenever the nests are left unprotected. Seals were also found on the island, and excellent photographs of them were obtained at close quarters. Reevesby Island, one of the Sir Joseph Banks group, is frequented during the breeding season by great numbers of Cape Barren geese. At Port Lincoln, one of the finest landlocked harbours in South Australia, another memorial, erected by Flinders on 26th February, 1802, is still to be seen. The scientific members of the company obtained some very interesting data, which will, no doubt, be published in due course.

THE LICENSING LAW.

A number of subtle legal points are arising under the new Licensing Act, and it is evident, if it is to be worked without friction, that a good deal of discretion will have to be exercised in regard to the manner in which some of its provisions are put into force. Amongst other things, for instance, the old questions of "Who is a lodger?" still seems to be capable of various interpretations. In a country hotel, a few Sundays ago, a number of admittedly bonafide travellers ordered dinner. The police unexpectedly popped in and required that the members of the party should, one and all, explain their presence in the house at a time when the law declared it must be closed. The "lawful excuse" of each person was freely admitted, expecting that offered by one gentleman who chanced to be a local resident. The plea that the members of his family were away, and that he had visited the hotel in order to obtain a good "square meal" was not accepted, and he was sent hungry away. The Attorney-General, after referring to the act yesterday, said an endeavor was made by the members of the Legislative Council when the bill was before them to meet such cases. The term "lodger" was extended by the use of the words "weekly or other boarder." A man in search of a dinner on a Sunday might well, Mr. Davies thought, come within the definition of "other boarder," which was as broad a term as could possibly be used. Apparently, therefore, the police still have to exercise a discretion as to who is, or who is not, entitled to be classed as a "boarder." Probably it will depend, in administration, upon the kind of dinner a customer might want. If he orders a "good square meal" he will very likely be accepted as coming within the exemptions of the act; but should he be satisfied with merely a counter lunch—a small biscuit and a long beer—he will probably be regarded as a breaker of the law and treated accordingly.

ARREST OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

When H.M.S. "Encounter," one of the warships on the Australian station, left Fremantle for Singapore on January 9, Senior-Lieutenant Charles Montague Foote was missing, and a warrant was issued for his arrest as a deserter. It is alleged that while the "Encounter" was in port, Lieutenant Foote was suspended from duty in consequence of certain irregularities which, it is stated, had been discovered in the mess accounts, of which he had charge. It is further stated that on the day preceding the departure of the warship, Lieutenant Foote was ordered to consider himself under arrest, pending his trial by court-martial at Singapore. Since the issue of the warrant, the members of the Criminal Investigation Branch of the police force have made very careful inquiries and search for the missing officer, but up to yesterday evening, when his arrest was effected, they have proved fruitless. Plain-clothes Constables McConnell and Manu ascertained Lieutenant Foote's whereabouts in the city and arrested him, and he was subsequently conveyed on board H.M.S. "Challenger," now lying at Fremantle.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN POLITICS

The South Australian Premier, speaking at a public meeting held at Lyndoch on Friday night,

[*By Telegraph to Perth.*]

without announcing the intention of the Government in regard to future movements in connection with the Franchise Bill, said that at present the Government had the right to save trouble by a dissolution, but what would be the use of penalising the House of Assembly which had done its duty and into which he could not expect to put another supporter. He could add eight new members to the Legislative Council, and in three years eight of the present members would retire, and there would be another election. This would cause the Legislative Council considerable trouble. Another thing he could do was to allow the Legislative Council another chance next session to reconsider the Bill, and, if it did not give way to have an election. He could also apply to the British authorities for a freer constitution. He expected that they would not give him less than they had given the Transvaal.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFICIAL BUNGLING.

The crass stupidity of the Postal officials in South Australia and Victoria, and their sublime indifference to public convenience in relation to the English mail service, has received a further illustration this week. The incoming English mail boat arrived in Adelaide late on Sunday. As is usual in such a case, a special train was ordered, so that the mail might reach Melbourne on Monday. So far all was well. But Tuesday was a public holiday in Melbourne, and every official concerned, seems to have treated that fact according as suited his personal convenience. The South Australian officials practically ignored it, and sent the special train on its way, well knowing that the letters, though reaching Melbourne on Monday morning, would remain at the General Post Office, Melbourne, until the first Post on Tuesday morning. The Melbourne officials recognised the holiday with religious severity. It apparently never occurred to them to put on a special letter carrier service and deliver the letters directly they arrived. However, the facts are that the letters were locked up at the G. P. O. on arrival, and will not be delivered till Wednesday morning. A special train has been wasted, and the ineiasticity of the Federal civil service system as now administered proved to demonstration.

DR. DANYSZ'S EXPERIMENTS.

The information from Dr. Danysz and Broughton Island shows that steady progress is being made with the experiments in rabbit destruction. The doctor and his assistant have been working while babblers have been chattering, and the results so far are such as to encourage the pastoralists, and those who found the money for these valuable researches. It seems to be fairly well established already, for example, that the cultures will do the work they are intended for, and that it is not necessary to inoculate each rabbit. The disease is communicated by contamination with other and infected rabbits, and so the spread of the epidemic is assured. Then, if we may accept the statement of progress so far as the work has gone, another valuable moot point has been settled by the fact that other animals are proved to be immune from this rabbit-killing disease. Sheep, pigs, poultry, horses, cows, even guinea-pigs, are said to be free from any danger whatever. Through tests were applied to make this immunity certain, and so far as can be learned there is no doubt about the result. This is all very satisfactory so far as it goes. But what about our huge and growing export of rabbits, once Dr. Danysz and his microbes get to work on a larger area than that of Broughton Island.

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Dr. Ashburton Thompson of Sydney stated on Friday week that two cases of illness, which it was thought would turn out to be plague, were under observation in Sydney at the present time. Both cases came from the locality where the bodies of three plague rats were found recently. "There is no cause for alarm," said Dr. Thompson. "All necessary precaut

roads. The people should co-operate with the Municipality and every tenant see to his threshold being watered from the hose in the smaller streets. In many places this is already done: the Sanitary Association should secure the co-operation of householders. A more extended use of mineral oil wherever possible on the wider roads.

VI.—FLIES, the other great carriers of infection. Jaggree (raw sugar) and Muscat dates sold in Bunnias' shops, and Indian sweetmeats generally in *Mitaiwalas* shops, are in no instance ever covered: the only cover is the living, throbbing, swarm of flies resting on these eatables. It is a sickening sight. The same may be seen on the trays of the *Khoomchawala*—the hawker. Flies, dust, and soot from open kerosine lamps, freely settle on sweetmeats, sugar cane pieces and water melon slices exposed for sale by the roadsides. Remedy—Cheap glass covers in tin frames should be made compulsory for all these receptacles for food.

VII.—THE MOSQUITO AND MALARIAL FEVER. Remedy:—Fill up staguant ponds, pools and trenches. Organize mosquito brigades and start campaigns against the deadly *anepholes*. Here is work cut out for the local Sanitary Association.

VIII.—MILCH CATTLE STABLES in the thick of the town. The Health Department should isolate these by removing them far out of the city limits and thence supervising and controlling the supply of pure milk. In their present scattered condition they not only foul the air over a large area, but are not capable of being well looked after.

IX.—UNWHOLESOME SWEET MEATS notably the basoodi" and "shirkhand" preparations of milk, consumed by thousands. Let the Health Department see to the rancid article brought in by railways and worked into cheap "basoodi" and other sweets. Let them mark how the "mawa" imported is stored before use. Many a serious illness, due to the unwholesome "basoodi," is attributed to cholera. I say this from bitter personal knowledge. Though we have not come to the Chicago tinned meat horrors, yet it is better to be on the guard. On Hindu festive and fast days the Health Department and the Police might keep a vigilant watch on the Mitaiwala's shops.

X.—THE NOISES. Pleasant, Religious, Mournful or otherwise. These come from the Indian theatres: also from "Bhajans" (hymns) with the accompaniment of drums and cymbals: both are kept in full swing past midnight. Then there is the weird funeral chant, sung loud in the streets, awakening sleepers at unreasonable hours. Lastly come the many street cries of the hawkers. The Police might well place some limit to the exercise of these rights in the interests of the many.

There are nuisances and nuisances, but some of these to my mind are not easily avoidable and they are insidious in their ill effects, and they touch those who make up the great population of this city.—Yours, &c.,

H. A. T.

XXIV.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

(1) Sleepers on the road often suffering from infectious diseases.
(2) Inefficiency of the Tramways.
(3) High rents in unhealthy chawls.
(4) Plague.
(5) Pick-pockets.
(6) No water when most wanted.
(7) Street-Walkers.
(8) Obstinate Victoriawallas who refuse to move even when on the stand, or demand higher fares.
(9) Adulteration of milk.
(10) Liquor shops.

How to remedy them:—

(1) Strict intervention from the Police and Municipality or charitable chawls for the houseless.
(2) Regular and more frequent service.
(3) Good chawls built on sanitary principles. High rentage is the inevitable accompaniment of over crowding.
(4) Compulsory innoculation.
(5) The Police Court.
(6) More limited bursting of pipes.
(7) Must be compelled to restrict their area of habitation to less honourable localities.
(8) Must be reported to police without fail.
(9) More extensive use of the Lactometer.
(10) The number of licences must be largely reduced. Persons found drunk on the roads should be severely dealt with,—Yours &c.

C. S. T.

XXV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

(I) One of the crying nuisances the Bombay public has to suffer from, comes from hack victoriawallas. Not only do they demand more than the fixed charges when passengers rely on their honesty, but they make themselves bold to demand two or four annas more over a rupee than the charge which both parties have beforehand mutually consented, making a row in the presence of respectable persons which usually goes in his favour. The best plan to obviate this malpractice is to make it compulsory on the part of every gharriwalla to keep pocket Bill-books with his name and other requisite matters printed, just like a merchant's Bill. So long as he asks for the fixed charge from the passengers, it is all right: but in case he demands unfair charge he would immediately be asked to fill in the blanks on one of his memos, and give it to the party. The party should pay the charge demanded, however unfair and exorbitant it might be, and produce the memo. to the Commissioner of Police for enquiry and prosecution.

The Form of the Bill:—

Received from Mr.,.....and party the sum of Rupees.....being the bona fide charge from to .....Rs.....as .....

Luggage charge .....
Fee for.....hours' detention.....

(II) A threatening danger to the lives of people, particularly pedestrians, is the motor car. Motor chaffeurs should be warned to be very careful at squares or a junction of many roads such as Girgaum Tram Terminus; also when taking a curve from a narrow lane to a busy road and *vice versa*. When a motor chaffeur is seen to avert an accident through his pluck and foresight he should be presented by Inspectors on the stand with complimentary tickets with the name of the chaffeur and the date and place where the accident would have occurred. He might advantageously preserve them for the future.

To safeguard against accidents at night time, it should be made compulsory on every motor owner to have lamps with red glasses. There should be two lamps on each side, one above the other. Thus there should be four lamps in the front and two at least in the rear. Or they should be asked to use "Chameleon Signs Board" which will show different colours while the paper goes on revolving, and thus it will apprise the public of a motor car coming.

(III). Begging nuisance in Bombay requires serious attention both from the Bombay Municipality and the Bombay Government. There are so many pretenders and hypocrites now-a-days that persons of charitable disposition hesitate to give even a single pice to a really helpless and destitute person. Some beggars are so rude and daring that they come close upon pedestrians while asking for alms. The best course to obviate this nuisance is to prevent beggars from wandering in the streets. There should be a "Beggar Home" in Bombay where every beggar could find shelter. The Managers of the "Bombay Gazette" should start a fund called the "Charity Fund of Bombay Beggars," where people could give their humble mite from one pice upwards. There should be a Box with a hole on the top for dropping the coins. Such a box should be put in respectable firms or shops in every locality such as Girgaum, Kalbadevi, Fort, etc., where a pedestrian can drop pieces of coins in the box.

(IV). Inconvenience and hardship, suffered in and from the Tram Car, both by males and females is a much-talked-of nuisance. As regards reserved seats for ladies, my opinion is to reserve seats for four ladies in each car, under one exception, viz. that when those seats are empty gentlemen could occupy them; if ladies afterwards turn up they (gentlemen) should vacate the seats and stand at the rear end of the car, as is now the case when the car is full. The rear end should always be reserved for such an emergency, and should not be allowed to be occupied by passengers when the seats reserved for ladies are occupied by gentlemen.

As to the general crowding in tram car, my opinion is that the Municipality should ask the Tramway Company to provide tel. phones at every junction such as Peri Bunder and Pydowni. When it is found that a good number of passengers are waiting for train cars, the Inspectors should telephone to the proper authority at the nearest Tram Station, for running the special cars. This will effectually lessen the hardships now suffered by the public.

(V). "Bombay Streets are badly lighted." This is what every Bombayite daily hears. There should be special lamps on roads where there is a heavy traffic daily, such as Hornby and Esplanade Road, and at a point where many roads meet together. The light that is now considered fit for the safety of the public at the end of "Queen's Road," just opposite the Church Gate (Up) Station is really disgraceful to the fame of "Urbs Prima in India." The practice of blowing out lamps on so-called moonlight nights is not at all satisfactory, and should be at once abolished. Really, in point of road-lighting, Bombay should set an example to other cities in India by a powerful lighting daily on much-frequented roads and streets.

(VI) There is a real dearth of public latrines in Bombay. The few existing are such that the better class of people would naturally hesitate to make use of them. In this point Calcutta is far ahead of Bombay, and she could not do better than imitate her. Even such as they are few and far between. There is not a single latrine in any lane of Hornby Road or Maye Road. Therefore, it is imperative that the number of the latrines should be immediately increased, so that there should be at least 5 within a quarter mile radius.

(VII). A nuisance which produced feelings of discontent among the cricketing public of the Gymkhana Maidan many years ago, and which still exists, should be at once got rid of. It is this—that every Tuesday and Thursday polo players monopolize almost the whole maidan. So cricketers are unable to play on it. This is not all. The plots of many cricket clubs, which are prepared by so much labour, and at a great expense, become rough and full of holes. The same is the case with the Christ Cross maidan when the annual sports last for more than three months; but not to the same extent. It is owing to this that no cricket club now ventures to prepare its plot on the Gymkhana maidan but prefers to cram on the Christ Cross maidan. There is a threatening danger of a player or fieldsman being knocked down by balls flying from every direction on the latter maidan. Therefore in the interests of the cricketing public, no polo-players should be allowed to play on the Gymkhana maidan.

(VIII). Again, no one, except those who are to play, should be allowed to cross the maidans during the time cricketers are playing the game. This is for the safety of the public who intend to pass through the maidans, and also for the convenience of the players. There should be boards set up to the following effect:—

"Intended only for those who are to play on the Maidan."

If anyone violates this order of the Municipality he should at once be prosecuted.

(IX) When wind blows sometimes furiously there is a grand display of dust flowing and flying in every direction, so much so, that it makes pedestrians temporarily blind. It is a pity that the oiling of the roads is given up, expensive though it proved. Some other compound should be given a trial, which, while proving not so expensive, would effectually make Bombay roads worthy of "Urbs prima in Indis."

(X) Nuisance of the stink coming from the refuse carts in streets is one which requires serious attention of the Bombay Municipality. That it is a most pressing matter for the safety and health of the city cannot be denied. There should be carts specially built—not of the present type—for the purpose. There must be a cover at the top, and a boy should be engaged, for monthly wages of Rs. 10 or so, to take the refuse matter from servants and others, and deposit the same in them, and also to supervise that it is not thrown round about them but goes in them. They should be emptied at the proper place, once or twice a day, according to the contents.—Yours, &c.,

A. M. KARAI.

SIR D. M. PETIT GYMNASIUM.

Prize Distribution by the Governor.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the exhibition of athletic exercise by the pupils of the Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Gymnastic Institution, Cruickshank road, were held yesterday afternoon. His Excellency the Governor presided and there was a large attendance of the European and Parsees communities including the Hon. Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. DuBoulay and Mr. R. M. Chichgar (Honorary Secretary).

The Report of the Managing Committee stated:—This is the second occasion on which it is our proud privilege to extend to your Excellency our cordial and respectful welcome. The history of the origin and growth of this Institution was placed before your Excellency on your first visit to us. Instead, therefore, of going into it once again, we would crave leave to place before your Excellency a brief record of the Working and progress of the Institution since the time your Excellency was last in our midst. Although the Committee see in the event of to-day the happy result of diligence and activity for so many years past against numerous obstacles when they now see before them members of the various sections of the Hindoo Community along with the Parsees taking interest in and advantage of, this Institution, which does so much good to the physical training of school-going youths, they regret to find that their Mahomedan brethren are lacking in that interest, and the Committee hope, they will follow the example of their Hindoo and Parsee brethren. In spite of advancing notions as regards the advantages of physical education, and the facilities provided for such training, by this Institution, to the school-going boys of this city, it is a matter of surprise to the Managing Committee to find that the total number of pupils attending it last year has not gone over 130. In a city which boasts of a large number of Educational Institutions and compared with the thousands of children who attend them, this number may properly be called very insignificant. The New High School is the only private Educational Institution whose proprietors, appreciating the advantages of physical education, are sending some of their pupils to be trained on our ground. The pupils of the Government and other schools aided by Government, although charged half fees, hardly flock to us in large numbers. The students of the Elphinstone College have in pursuance of an agreement to that effect made with the Director of Public Instruction to be admitted free, that it is rather disappointing to find that even this concession is not taken advantage of by the under graduates of that Institution. Besides imparting instruction to these students a separate "Special Class," is conducted for the benefit of those who wish to indulge only in milder exercises and are averse to submit themselves to the stricter course of the regular class. To such special students a higher fee is charged.

It will interest your Excellency to learn that the Institution, besides imparting physical instruction as above, continues to serve as a training school for such persons who, after qualifying themselves as gymnastic teachers, are intended for employment in the mofussil schools, and are recommended by the educational heads of their respective Institutions for that purpose. Such teachers, after going through a thorough course of physical training, are submitted to a rigorous test and are granted 1st or 2nd Class certificates according to their qualifications and merit. Our Institution, therefore, serves a very useful purpose by thus assisting in advancing the cause of physical education all over the Presidency, and this is a privilege which the Committee highly cherish. The efficient condition in which the Institution continues, and the results which it has been able to achieve in physical training are due to Mr. F. N. Kerawalla, the Head Master, and the Committee have the pleasure to place on record their high appreciation of him, as well as his Assistants, Teachers, Messrs. Mehta, Saria, Guzdar and Bharucha and the Military Instructor, Sergeant Clerk.

When your Excellency last presided here, we took occasion to refer to the unsatisfactory condition of our Funds. An appeal was made since then, to the generous public of Bombay, and the Managing Committee are glad to report that such appeal has met with a fair response. This response has come largely from the family of Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart., whose revered name the Institution bears. The Committee would not like to miss this opportunity of personally conveying their best thanks to Government for the liberal grant of a further plot of land which was very badly needed for the extension of the present play-ground.

The pupils were examined this year in their progress by Dr. J. Turner, the Health Officer of Bombay, and Lt.-Col. J. Kharegbat, I.M.S. (retired) to both of whom the best thanks of the Committee are due not for the trouble they took in examining the boys but also for the very able report and valuable suggestions made by them. The Managing Committee have taken steps to have their suggestions carried out as far as possible. In concluding their report the examiners thus express their appreciation of the work of the staff and the performance of the pupils: "In conclusion, we may be permitted to congratulate the teachers on the excellent show the pupils made at the examination. It showed the trouble and toil taken over them to bring them to such a high pitch."

The pupils then went through an exhibition of athletic exercise—horizontal bars, trapeze, wrestling, dumbbells and Indian clubs. They acquitted themselves most creditably, reflecting every praise not only on themselves but also on their instructors.

They were heartily applauded for their smart display.

His Excellency then presented the prizes as follows:—

Mr. N. D. Shroff, Certificate for general proficiency in Gymnastics; Mr. F. C. Doctor, Oostad N. C. Kerrawalla Gold Medal: Mr. N. K. Kateli, Oostad N. C. Kerrawalla Gold Medal; Mr. P. A. Bharucha, F. D. Petit Silver Medal; B.B. Oonwalla, Khan Bahadur B. B. Patell, Silver Medal. W. S. Pitale, M. M. Bhownagree Silver Medal and Oostad N. C. Kerrawalla Silver Medal; Mr. S. H. Olpadwalla, F. S. Bhownagree Silver Medal; H. C. Doctor, M. P. Chichgar Silver Medal; R. F. Dhalla, M. F. Patell Silver Medal; F. D. Mistry, Kumar Shri Samatsinghji Soorsinghji Silver Medal; Mr. E. P. Artist, J. N. Petit Silver Medal.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency in addressing the company said:—I think we can all more or less agree that the exhibition seen this afternoon has been very interesting and very gratifying. It is very evident from the way in which the performers executed these various exercises that they keep themselves throughly trained and never allow themselves to slacken off in engaging in these various gymnastic developments. That is very pleasing naturally to us, and it is also gratifying to learn from the report that all those interested in watching over the progress of this institution take it much to heart and do their best to promote its good. Mr. Kerawalla in particular has an abiding and unceasing interest in looking after the work of this institution. Also it is satisfactory to learn that the public, and particularly the Petit family, realising the value of the work done there, have supplemented the funds and have thereby put the institution on a better footing. All these factors have tended to the progress and satisfactory working of the institution. Reference has been made to the fact that it is three years ago that I attended a similar occasion to this. I do not remember anything of what I said on that occasion and certainly other people have forgotten also, but I think I tried to make a point that the natives of this country were well qualified to engage in these exercises owing to the natural suppleness of their limbs. I imagine, therefore, that I want a step further and expressed the hope that many more boys and youths would come forward and take advantage of the facilities offered by this institution for instruction in Gymnastics. Now, also, comes the point on which I cannot congratulate the public because boys and youths have not come forward to benefit by these advantages. Indeed, I learn from the report that only 130 pupils have been here and that number shows a decline on the previous year. The only consoling thought in connection with this is that I am informed by Sir Dinshaw Petit that it is nowadays more fashionable for boys and youths to play cricket rather than engage in Gymnastics. If that is the actual reason for the apparent indifference to the practice of Gymnastics no fault can of course be found. Still there must be many thousands of boys in this great city who might come forward and indulge in the sport to be had here with as much benefit to their health as if they were in the playing fields. We have only to look on the physique and stamina of those who have been showing their prowess here this evening to show what beneficial results would accrue to others if they were willing to undertake the gymnastics to be had here. It may be that the system of training gone through in this institution is of a very rigorous nature and it may be that many boys do not care to undertake a system which they conceive to be too arduous for their constitutions. But remember there is a special class for those who do not wish to undertake this form of exercise. I therefore hope that there will be an increase of members in the future, and that there will be a cessation of the decline of those who wish to come to this Gymnasium. The report is good enough to refer to the fact of my presence here and that it would give encouragement to the performers. I am very glad to think that is so, but I would rather see a large increase in members, and know that that would be the result of my presence here. It is far more important to my mind to have large numbers engaged in vigorous gymnastics than to see a few expert performers. I remember in my visit to Satara seeing a Mahratta regiment go over the hurdless which struck me as being very excellent exercise. But they were not a picked few, but a whole regiment, and that is what it would be desirable to see here. There should surely be a good many young men in this great city who could come forward and profit of the disciplined gymnastics to be had here. In the meanwhile I do not make these remarks by way of disparagement, and I can thoroughly congratulate those who are here and also those who are respansible for the management of this institution."

His Excellency was heartily thanked for presiding, and Miss Perin J. D. Powalla presented the Governor with a beautiful bouquet.

The proceedings terminated with the National Anthem.

ORGAN RECITAL AT GIRGAUM MISSION CHURCH.

Last evening the little Mission Church was crowded and a most enjoyable hour with both vocal and instrumental sacred music. It is only recently the Organ has been enlarged and improved by Mr. Mulhaupt of Umballa, and results have proved he has taken a true artists' pride in turning out a finished product of skill. The voicing of the stops is noticeably effective and was fully taken advantage of by Miss Schmuck in her renderings and accompaniments. The recital opened with two pieces from Gaul and Lemare, and were tastefully produced by Miss Schmuck. Then followed the anthem, "Incline thine ear to me," the solo being taken by Mr. F. G. Clark most ably, and assisted by the rest of the choir in the refrain. Mr. Schmuck followed with his violin solo the "Aria" (on G string) from Bach. Then followed Madam Hester Otway's song "Like as the Hart" and all who heard it were enrapt with rendering which filled the church to perfection. Mr. Frank Anderson then contributed an Organ solo, "Andante" by Gustav Nurkel and his familiarity on the organ keys brought out most ably the soft stops and tones. A most effective trio followed when Miss Schmuck with her brother and sister proved the talent of one family in reproducing an Andate of Mendelssohn's on violin, viola and organ. Mr. J. Schmuck for years gone by was a prominent leader of music in Bombay, and in his family the Girgaum church are fortunate with such happy and interested support. Madame Otway then gave her second song "Abide with me." It is an old favourite in Bombay and the congregation were given a real treat in hearing it reproduced. Her contralto voice in the church was heard to every advantage and the feeling rendering of every word must have come as a real message to many. It was most impressive. Mr. Arnold Schmuck again contributed a well executed violin solo by Thome, and was heard to advantage with the able accompaniment of Miss Schmuck. The last item was a chorus by the church choir. Mendelssohn's "How lovely are the messengers" and every credit is due to the Mission church in their choir singing of which the chorus was an effective illustration of good work. The anthem was vigorously and well rendered. The service closed with the Benediction followed by a charmingly sweet Vesper song by the Choir as usually reproduced after Sunday evening services. Those responsible deserve every thanks for a most charming programme and it is pleasing to know that the collection during the singing of the hymn amounted to Rs. 455 which added to over Rs. 1,000 collected previously by the congregation will enable remittance of over £100 to the C.M.S. general Fund.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, February 19.

It is notified for general informstion that the Annual Camp will open at Santc Cruz on the morning of Thursday, the 7th March, and will conclude with the Annual Inspection by the General Officer Commanding, on the morning of Thursday the 21st instant.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B, V, A,

Bombay, February 19.

163 CAMP.

It is notified for information that the annual camp will be held at Mahalaxmi from 20th inst to 2nd March

The Corps will parade to march in as follows:—
No 1 Co at Church Gate Station at 1 p m
Train will leave for Grant Road at 7-15 p m
No 2 Co fall in at Grant Road Station at 7-25 p m
The Corps will then proceed to Mahalaxmi Fort by Route March
Dress:—Drill order i e Rifle, belt, pouch and bayonet, Khaki and Helmet
Bedding:—Members are requested to send their bedding and kit to Hd-Qrs on Wednesday the 20th inst by 2 p m bed cots will be provided in camp

164 ARMS.

All members are requested to draw their arms from Head-Quarters. The Head Quarters at Nesbit Road will be opened for issue on Tuesday the 19th instant at 9 p.m.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. A.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Royal Commission's Investigations.

SECOND INTERIM REPORT.

DANGER IN COW'S MILK.

London, February 2.—The second interim report of the Royal Commission appointed to make investigations with regard to tuberculosis has been issued.

The document includes the views of Sir Michael Foster, whose death was announced on Thursday, and who was Chairman of the Commission.

The report declares, as the result of elaborate experiments, that bovine animals and man can be reciprocally infected with tuberculosis. Cow's milk containing the bovine tubercle bacilli, was clearly shown to be the cause of fatal tuberculosis in man.

A very large proportion of the tuberculosi contracted by ingestion is, the report asserts, due to tubercle bacilli of bovine origin.

The report adds that more stringent measures for the inspection and control of the milk trade are required.

The Royal Commission has been sitting for some time to report with regard to tuberculosis—(1) Whether the disease in animals and in man is one and the same; (2) whether animals and man can be reciprocally infected with it; (3) under what conditions if at all, transmission of the disease from animals to man takes place and what are the circumstances favourable or unfavourable to such transmission. An interim report was published in June 1904, stating that the Commissioners had found that tubercle of human origin can give rise in the bovine animal to tuberculosis identical with ordinary bovine tuberculosis, and, therefore, it would be most unwise to frame or modify legislative measures on the view that human and bovine tubercle bacilli were specifically different from each other.

BANK MANAGER'S FALSE RETURNS.

C. McGill Sent to Gaol.

London, February 2.—Charles McGill, manager of the Bank of Ontario, Canada, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for having made false returns to the Dominion Government regarding the position of the Bank of Ontario.

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

Speech by Mr. Balfour.

THE UNIONIST POLICY.

London, February 2.—Speaking at Hull yesterday, Mr. A. J. Balfour said he was unaware of any need for him to issue a monthly bulletin defining his fiscal views, as the latter were unchanged.

He had, he said, become increasingly convinced that Great Britain suffered considerably through self-imposed trammels.

Mr. Balfour expressed a desire for a closer commercial union between the motherland and the colonies. The party in power was blamable for not saying a single thing publicly to indicate that they sympathised with the means proposed by the self-governing colonies for ensuring the unification and solidification of the Empire.

"Fiscal reform is still," he added, "the main constructive plank in the Unionist policy; but if we become a party of one idea we will fail to carry that and other reforms."

TRANSVAAL ELECTIONS.

The Rand Labour Question.

London, February 3.—Sir Richard Solomon, who is contesting the Pretoria seat in the Transvaal Parliament against Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, speaking at Pretoria yesterday, expressed his readiness, in the absence of a substitute for Chinese labour on the Rand mines, to recommend the renewal of the Chinese contract for such period as the Transvaal Government might approve.

AUTOMOBILE RACE.

From Paris to Pekin.

London, February 2.—Several motorists have notified their intention of competing in the Paris "Matin's" automobile race from the French capital to Pekin.

THE REDEN DISASTER.

Signals From Entombed Miners.

London, February 2.—Signals are still being heard from the men entombed in the Reden mine, in Rhenish Prussia.

There is considerable excitement in the district, as the work of rescuring the unfortunate men is very difficult.

London, February 3.—The latest report from Reden states that not one of the men entombed is now alive.

THE CONGO.

Delimitation Commission Incident.

London, February 2.—The Congo Free State authorities have dismissed Major Lemaire, one of the members of the Congo Delimitation Commission because he refunded to the Congo Government the subvention paid to his newspaper during his absence.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

The University Question.

A PROTEST AGAINST MR. BRYCE'S SCHEME.

London, February 3.—The Protestant prelates in Ireland have protested against the University scheme outlined by the ex-Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. James Bryce) before relinquishing office.

The prelates declare that the scheme is calculated to depreciate the value of Dublin degrees, and imperil the connection of the Dublin University with Oxford and Cambridge.

BRITISH LABOUR PARTY.

Parliamentary Levy Increased.

London, February 2.—The levy on the members of labour bodies for the payment of salaries to the Independent Labour Party in the House of Commons has been increased to two-pence.

THE COURT.

Royal Visit to Paris.

London, February 3.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra arrived in Paris from England yesterday. They will stay at the British Embassy during their visit to France.

Despite the fact that their Majesties travelled incognito, a large crowd cheered their arrival in the French capital.

Princess Victoria accompanied her father and mother to Calais, and then proceeded to Christiania on a visit to her sister, the Queen of Norway.

SOUTH AFRICAN FOOTBALL TEAM.

A Profitable Tour.

London, February 3.—The South African team of Rugby footballers, who recently visited the United Kingdom, made a profit of about £6,000 on the tour.

FORGERY AND UTTERING.

Australian Imprisoned in England.

London, February 3.—Alfred Oatley (28), who states that he is a son of the owner of the Warwick Farm racecourse, near Sydney, and Charles Martin, an American, were convicted, in the Old Bailey yesterday, on a charge of forgery and uttering.

Oatley was sentenced to four years' imprisonment and Martin to three years' imprisonment.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

3rd Meeting.

A DEAD-HEAT AND A DISQUALIFICATION.

There was another very good attendance at the third day of the Big Meeting, and His Majesty the Amir again put in an appearance shortly after the second race, remaining to the end. It was a splendid day's racing in favour of bookmakers, the betting being most open on all the events and a credit to the handicapper who generally put punters in a quandary The day again ended in a dead heat and sensational events as when Williams and Southall were weighing in after dead-heating on the favourite Gladiator and the outsider Scarlet respectively it was given out that Southall had carried under weight. He rode the weight specified on the card 8st 11lb, but the Turf Club is not responsible for weights in terms races and on finding that 8st 2lbs should have been carried, Mr. Andria put in an objection. The Stewards looked into the matter, and finding this to be the case disqualified Scarlet and all bets on the run off were void.

There was very little in it with the five candidates; for the opening, event, the Stewards Purse, Virballa after her run over six furlongs on Saturday in the Gayo Cup being made a slight favourite. Mr. Galstaun came late at the top weight and made him second favourite, and all came in for some support. Virballa early came to the front, but by no means ran as well as on her previous outing and Welsh Love and Silphae had her beat at the bend, and after a very good race Welsh Love just lasted out. Recovery came well though too late.

Eleven sprinters went to the post for the Midget Plate and once more the betting was most open, Young Gazelle finding favour. He ran well to the straight where he showed out in the middle but sweezed between Dilerjung and Oriental, with the whole field well up, he fell away. Rose, who made the pace, could go no further and Oriental looked a winner till Bray came along strong on Dilerjung and won a great race, Zurriff put in a fine run from the ruck and drew up into a place a neck only dividing each of the first three in the classy time of 1 min. 20 3-5 secs.

Again punters found it difficult to decide in the Mahaluxmi Plate and eventually sent Beaunero, Apology and Mallinyook out equal favourites, but the first was the only one even to place. Manley rode a very nice race on Gambara, he led his field at the start and instead of pressing the mare to keep in front when Lady Metal and Flotsam came up allowed them to pass him. He came again at the distance and passing the two won a very nice race in good time. Beaunero came very late but scured a place. Presbyterian was scratched and the reason for it was that this troublesome old horse broke loose from his syce on the way to the course and getting the shaft of a carriage into him, was immediately taken to Scott's Stables.

The Town Plate was another case of fours the field with Highborn and Tashreet favourites. False Start made all the running but fell to nowhere when it came to race, Vining rode a perfect race on Bandit, allowing False Start to lead him by three lengths and coming up to him at the bend, went away beautifully. Tashreet came out after him, but it was hopeless, and he in turn easily staved Red off and Panala came with a rattle, but too late just falling short of the grey.

Punters got a bit back in the Flying Plate when they made Killua and Manlock equal favourites at seven to two and the stable also coming at Dulcimer the public not seeing to follow this lead. Voculist's dash was but short lived as Adelaide and Dulcimer soon had him settled and Dulcimer went away promisingly by two lengths at the bend. Here, however, Manlock swept up to him from fourth place and taking a slight lead at the entrance to the straight had him well in hand. Killua made a fast run but could do no better than a very close third, the race being run in the grand time of 1min. 1sec. pat.

Gladiator was immediately installed favourite for the last race, the Salsette Plate, Mukhool at twes, but the latter's stable not coming his price lengthened to fives. A run came on Young Kaiser and he contracted to twos. The race, as already remarked, was a sensational one. Gladiator and Scarlet were left to fight it out in the straight and after a desperate finish were returned as dead-heaters. Scarlet was found to have carried a pound too little and wsa disqualified, Mukhool consequently was placed. Details:—

The Stewards' Purse.—Rs. 2,000, cut of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third, Rs. 200. A Handicap for ponies 14/2 and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,200 or over since 31st March, 1904. Distance—5 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's b aus m Welsh Love 7st 11lb.....Kamad 1
Mr J C Galstaun's b e g Silphae 9st 7lbs...Robinson 2
Capt Meynell and Grey's ch e m Recovery 7st 5lbs. O'Neil 3
Mr J D Scott's b sth af h Pat C 8st 12lbs.....Kaesen 4

Also ran:—Virballa 8st.

(Winner trained by Ali Mahomed.)

Betting:—5 to 2 against Virballa, 3 to 1 Silphae, 4 to 1 Welsh Love, 5 to 1 Pat C, 6 to 1 Recovery.

The Race:—Recovery jumped out with the lead, but fell away at the half mile where Welsh Love took the lead followed by Virballa and Silphae third, and at the next furlong post the first two were level. Welsh Love led into the straight, Virballa falling back and Silphae came through in pursuit but with whips out Welsh Love stayed him out by half a length. Recovery came fast on the outside but late and finished a neck behind Silphae beating Pat C, by a length. Time:—1min 3 1/5secs.

The Midget Plate.—Rs. 2,000 out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 13/3 and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs Wood and Badger's ch a h Dilerjung 9st 3lbs. Bray 1
Aga S Shah's b a h Oriental 8st 9lbs.....Kamad 2
Mr Void's g a h Zurriff 8st 10lbs.....Melsom 3
Mr Hajee Ally Shabag's g a h Shanwar 8st 7lbs Mujeed 4

Also ran:—Rose 9st 10lbs, Scimitar 9st 11b, Darby 9st, Creditor 8st 6lbs Young Gazelle 7st 13lbs, Little Joker 7st 8lbs, Rufus 7st 11b.

(Winner trained by J. Penton.)

Betting:—4 to 1 against Young Gazelle, 5 to 1 Oriental and Dilerjung, 6 to 1 Rose, Zurriff and Little Joker, 8 to 1 Shanwar, 10 to 1 the rest.

The Race:—Rose led out followed by Creditor from a bunched field and at the half mile the latter gave place to Darby who followed Rose by half a length with Young Gazelle next and Dilerjung next. At the bend Rose was done, and Little Joker drew up with Oriental who cut past Rose and took a slight lead with Young Gazelle in the middle. At the distance the latter looked like winning till Dilerjung came on the outside, and by the stand Zurriff on the extreme outside with Oriental going well on the rails. Dilerjung just got home by a neck, Oriental staving Zuriff off by a neck with Shanwar coming late into a good fourth, rest close up.—Time:—1 min 20 3/5 secs.

The Mahaluxmi Plate.—Rs. 2,500, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1904. Distance—1 mile.

Mr John Morris' bl aus m Gambara 7st 10lbs Manley 1
Mr Dartmoor's b aus m Lady Metal 9st .....Taylor 2
Mr G B Deakin's ch e g Beaunero 9st 10lbs...Kaesen 3
Thacker Sripal Singh's b aus m Flatsam 7st 12lbs O'Neill 4

Also ran:—Squire Alfred 9st 9lbs, Our State 9st, 8lbs, Metal Maid 7st 13lbs, Apology 8st 8lbs, Mallinyook 8st 3lbs, Shotover 8st 2lbs, Honest Lady 8st, Trenayr 7st 7lbs carried 7st 11lbs, Freelance 7st 11b, Edie 6st 11lbs.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

Betting:—4 to 1 against Bearnero, Apology and Mallinyook, 7 to 1, Trenayr, 8 to 1, Freelance, 10 to 1, Lady Metal and Gambara and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—From a good start Gambara and Freelance got away together and then former took a length lead, Lady Metal third and came up at the five furlongs and at the bend Freelance was passed by Flotsam and Beaunero and Gambara fell away giving Lady Metal the lead. She kept it till past the distance when Gambara came again and passed her winning by half a length, Beaunero came in pursuit from the bend but fell short of Lady Metal by a neck. Time:—1 min 42 3/5 secs.

The Town Plate.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under Distance—1 mile.

Messrs Meyer and Green's b a h Bandit II 8st 12lbs .....Vining 1
Mr R R S, ch a h Tachreet 9st 12lbs.....Williams 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Eed 9st 2lbs...C B Mahomed 3
Mr A M Bushazi's b a h Panala II 7st 10lbs...Mujeed 4

Also Ran:—Hermit 9st 10lbs, Nooman 8st 8lbs, False Start 8st 8lbs, Witness II 8lbs 8lbs, Antion 8lbs, King Cobweb, 7st 13lbs, Sir Jamal 6st 13lbs, Highborn 6st. 10lbs od 6st 3lbs.

(Winner trained by Cowasjee Burjorjee.)

Betting:—4 to 1 against Tachreet and Highborn, 6 to 1 Bandit II, 8 to 1 Hermit, Eed and Nooman, 10 to 1 Antica and King Cobweb, 12 to 1 Witness II. False Start and Panala II, 15 to 1 Sir Jamal.

The Race:—From a good start Bandit on the rails, False Start and Sir Jamal drew out two lengths ahead of the field and after a furlong False Start went out and took a two length lead from Bandit with Sir Jamal third and Tachreet fourth. At the half mile Bandit came out after False Start who was beat as the bend. In the straight Bandit led and Tachreet came out after him, but he stayed out and won comfortably by a length and a quarter. Eed and Panala outside came after them and Eed just got his place half a length behind. Time—1min. 51 2/5secs.

The Flying Plate.—Rs. 3,000, out of which second receives Rs. 700, and the third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses. Distance—5 furlongs.

Colonel Beaver's b aus g Manlock 7st 8lbs (carried 7st 9lbs ..... Southall 1
Mr J C Galstaun's bl aus g Dulcimer 8st ... R binson 2
Mr R R S's br aus g Killua 9st 10lbs ..... Williams 3
Mr Tulsidass Tejpal's br aus m Adelaide 7st 4lbs (carried) 7st 7lbs..... Heeroo 4

Also ran:—Paddy's Darling 9st 2lbs, Amyas 8st 12lbs, Primrole 8st 2lbs, Vocalist 7st 10lbs (carried) 7st 11lbs, Rustile 7st 6lbs, Harpist 6st 13lbs (cd) 7st 11b, Epitome 6st 6lbs.

(Winner trained by T. Scott.)

Betting:—7 to 2 against Manlock and Killua, 5 to 1, Dulcimer, 6 to 1 Vocalist, 7 to 1 Amyas, 10 to 1 Harpis, 12 to 1 Adelaide and Primerole. Fifteens and twenties the rest.

The Race:—From a very level start Vocalist jumped out with Harpist following, but the latter very soon fell away and Adelaide came outside and joined Vocalist, and Dulcimer came level on the rails. At the three furlongs Dulcimer took a good length lead and Manlock came outside from fourth place and drew level round the bend to lead slightly into the straight with Adelaide third. Manlock had the race well in hand, and staying on, held Dulcimer safe by three quarters, Killma came late on the outside and gaining rapidly got within a neck of Dulcimer. Time, —1 min. 1 sec.

The Salsette Plate.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and third, Rs. 200. For Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,200 or over since, 31st March, 1904, W. A. reduced 3lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1904, race value Rs. 500 or over: once, 4lbs,; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowance—Horses which

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ADVANCE SPRING FASHIONS.

The stage is once more showing us all the probable fashions and fancies which may be adopted in the world of dress for general wear. The charming dresses worn in "The Stronger Sex," the new play at the Apollo, afford an interesting peep into futurity to the woman who would have her gowns accord with the latest decrees of fashion. They have been specially designed by Jays (Limited,) of Regent-street. One of the most modish of these stage gowns is the lovely creation of Alencon lace patterned in an Empire wreath and key design worn by Miss Lilian Braithwaite. The under-robe is of white satin and the full lace skirt is trimmed with Alencon frills, headed by bands of gold lace. Gold lace bows and tassels also trim the skirt, these little bows being quite a feature of some of the latest triumphs of the Rue da la Paix. The sloping-shoulder effect, which we are most certain to see revived, is indicated on the bodice, which is trimmed with touches of gold, and the waist-belt is of gold tissue. The scarf which Miss Braithwaite wears with this toilette is of finest black net, bordered with Dresden blue ribbon and embroidered with pale pink roses at the ends. A large Lamballe hat, with a brim of gold lace and the crown swathed with black tulle and Dresden blue ribbon, has three lovely feathers of Dresden blue at the side. This fashion of the three ostrich feathers is seen on many of the new spring hats.

A RIVIERA MODEL.

More practical but almost equally lovely is the perfectly-fitting gown of ivory-white double cashmere worn by Miss Nina Boucicault, This is, by the way, a delightful model for the Riviera. The skirt is trimmed from waist to hem on either side with buttons and loops made in ivory-white satin, another little innovation of the coming season. The skirt is also prettily embroidered with cream silk embroidery and cream silk strappings. The pianofore bodice is also strapped and embroidered, and it opens to show a dainty vest of tucked mousseline de soie. The sleeves are particularly pleasing and quite new. The upper portion of the costume suggests an abbreviated kimono sleeve. Coming from underneath the cashmere are soft puffs of white chiffon, which in their turn are caught up to show a close-fitting under-sleeve of lace. Yet another lovely grown in this really well dressed play is the wedding robe worn by Miss Boucicault. Cut on princesse in ivory-white satin duchesse, this dress is embroidered with Madonna lilies. The corsage is draped with chiffon and there is a chemisette of fine net sewn closely with brilliants. Net embroidered with brilliants also composes the inner sleeves, which are draped with chiffon. The Court train, or, rather, manteau de Cour, is of net, scintillating with silver sequins, and trimmed with pleatings of satin and a border of fine silver lace. A wreath of orange blossom, a veil of tulle, and a sheaf of Madonna lilies complete a charming bridal toilette.

THE HONGKONG SQUALL.

Details of the Calamity.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

The Hong-Kong papers bring news of the sudden squall which caused immense damage in so short a time on January 28.

The harbour was lazily restless, and save the black sky there was no suggestion of the death-wind that raged only a few minutes later. In a few seconds all light was shut out by dark cloud and the blackness presaged disaster. It seemed as if a great could power had placed a covering so that fury could better rage. The wind came in puffs, in gust, slowly, more quickly; the water began to catch the force. It rushed across the harbour trailing dense mist behind, then broke and rain came—a drenching lashing pitiless rain with hail in its wake and through it lightning, and over it thunder. In five minutes the gloom lifted and brightness took its place. A short space after and the harbour was settling to its wonted tranquillity.

The wind struck like a battering ram, smashing windows, dipping away awnings and coverings, whistling through every chink or crevice. And after the wind came the downpour. If the wind can be likened to the bursting force of rain the rain appeared like an assault.

Driven by the squall's power in a slanting direction it came in through every opening, flooding and spoiling all.

This scene in the harbour was heart-rending. Multitudes of sampans were struck by the full force of the squall and they were caught in a trap. Havoc ruled where placidity had held sway. The efforts at rescue were futile, as one could only surmise what was happening under the gray blanket which lay upon the harbour.

Junks caught unprepared either had their matting sails blown to shreds or were capsized. Sampans were simply battered to pieces. The awning of the Yuen Hang was blown out of her, taking bridge-crope and all with it. The launches progress and Wo On met with similar accidents; and one of the "Tai-koo" launches was said to have sustained damage by running into a steamer at anchor. A cargo boat foundered off Douglas Wharf, and much valuable merchandise went down with her. This is only one of several. A number of cases of very light material were seen floating about the harbour off Green Island.

The death roll would have been very heavy indeed had not the storm been of such short duration. As it was the relief was quick. The scenes of men leaning over from launches to catch hold of those in the water or going into the water itself to rescue the sampan people who were too far gone to catch hold of lines are too numerous to mention. The French river steamer Paul Beau broke adrift from the warf. The anchor was let go promptly and this saved the ship from damage.

Pointing to how very local was the atmospheric disturbance the large fleet of coal junks off Praya East escaped without damage, likewise the fleet of yachts off Ah King's and the steam wheeler under construction by Messrs. Geo. Fenwick and Co. Only one fatality was reported from this locality. A coal junk foundered off Kellett's Island.

There was much loose wreckage floating around, and boats were about in small dingeys picking up what they could. One of these was covered with large pieces of wreckage, only little wells being left in the bow and stern for the man and woman operating her.

The typhoon came from the south-west and was "thickest" in the centre and western part of the harbour.

There was comparatively little damage in the east.

There was no warning to the boat people, except the warning of heaven. Some of the more experienced took heed of that, and so saved their boats. Others, less wise perhaps, but who were fortunate enough to escape, without injury or damage to their craft, hurried away to Junk Bay when the storm had passed, shutting the stable door when the horse had gone.

The Observatory gave no warning of the catastrophe and no signals were hoisted till the storm was ravaging

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., took a keen interest in the rescue work.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been very irregular showing a brisk to rapid fall in the Punjab, United Provinces, the Indus Valley, Rajputana and at Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Bangalore, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are very irregular in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The variations of the maximum show a defect of 5° to 16° in Sind, Rajputana, Berar and at Deesa, Lahore, Bhuj and Nagpur, while those of the minimum an excess of 5° to 9° in several places to the north of latitude 16°. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Bellary and the lowest 49° at Bushire.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in several places to the north of latitude 18°.

Rain.—Twenty-four stations report rain, the heaviest falls bing 1·66" at Akola 1·47" at Jaipur, 1·30" at Ajmer, 1·26" at Lahore and about an inch at Agra, Jhansi and Amraoti.

Weather is in an unsettled condition and local showers are likely to the north of latitude 18°.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the error of their barometers.

The reading of barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m., (local time) on the 18th of February 979 was 29,956. The height for observatory barometer cistern above Zero of tide gauge at the Apollo Bunder is 4 feet. The height of tide in the stream above Zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 at 8 a.m., (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be·14 and this will be higher or lower by·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of Aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aucroid, above Zero of tide-gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

N. LESLIE.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

BY THE WAY.

HOME BAKING A PLEASURE.

There are many people who, while relishing the light, crisp, home-made bread, and the delicious scones so often served at the tea-table of their hostess, think their preparation involves too much trouble, and that the results are too undertain, to be undertaken in their own homes. That this impression is erroneous, however, is immediatley apparent to those who make their initial effort in this direction with the aid of Brown and Polson's Raising Powder Paisley Floor, with this assistance there are no real difficulties to be overcome, neither does the element of chance enter into the matter as far as the result is concerned. One part added to six or eight parts of ordinary flour in its dry state does away with the necessity for either yeast or baking powder, and makes bread that is beautifully soft in crumb and crisp in crust, scones that are extremely light, and pastry that is short and that is easily digested. The use of Brown and Polson's Paisley Flour saves an immense amount of time, too, because there is no need to wait for the dough to rise as is the case when yeast is used. As a matter of fact, delicious little loaves can, with the aid of this convenient raising agent, be baked and served on the breakfast or tea table in a quarter of an hour. Baking in this manner means baking simplified, and the certainty of its action combined with its extreme simplicity in use should ensure for Brown and Polson's Paisley Flour a place in every household.

HAD!

In the smoking-room of a certain city restaurant the tables are supplied with matches of a kind that strike "only on the box." This is in the nature of a gentle hint or a precaution. I was seated there the other day (a correspondent writes), and I saw the following little comedy. A foreign-looking young man with an astute expression was seated at the next table. He drew from his pocket a box of safety matches of very similar appearance to the cafe safety matches. He proceeded carefully to fill his own box (which was empty) with cafe matches. He did this with deliberation and with an air of knowing satisfaction. His box full, he took one out and rubbed it on the box. No result. He tried with another, and with another. Still no result. His face lengthened. The cafe matches were of a distinct and noninterchangeable kind.

THE DIGNITY OF AUTHORITY.

A portly clergyman—some considerable dignitary of the Church he seemed—walked up the passage which divides the reading desks from an open bookcase at a city library yesterday, conducted by one of the most youthful of the library attendants, a pleasing little pink-faced boy of quite nursery diminutiveness in knicker-bockers. The boy pointed out to the divine where a certain work of reference stood, which the divine reached down with thanks and took to a seat. The boy then took his departure, only, however, to check his retiring steps suddenly and return. Leaning over the table to the divine, who awaited his communication with a look of smiling encouragement which said quite plainly, "Don't be afraid, my little man," he remarked, with a distinct voice and authoritative air, "Kindly oblige me by returning it to where you took it from when you've done with it." The divine looked stern, but the boy, in no way overcome, retired with conscious dignity.

A COOLIE STORY.

A story of the home-coming of certain Chinese labourers from the Transvaal, which was briefly recorded at the time in the telegrams, is full of human interest in the detailed version. On the 12th of December, when the Hamburg-America steamer Staatssekretar Kractke was off Yatao, south of the Shantung promontory, a Shantung Chinaman who was among the passengers jumped overboard. A boat was lowered at once, and the would-be suicide showed himself willing enough to be rescued, a revulsion of feeling which is usual under such circumstances. When he had been brought round, a passenger who understood his dialect, elicited his story. He was one of the first party of coolies that left Chefoo for South Africa. On his return he brought with him £49 of his own and £13 of trust money to bring home for other men from his district. He was accompanied by five other Shantung men, one of whom, named Liang, was his "sworn brother." Out of his £49 he advanced £10 to the party to buy extra food. His friend Liang, who had had £90 of his own and had lost it all in gambling, borrowed his remaining £39.

A GRUESOME PLOT.

This left the unfortunate hero of the story with only the £13 of trust money. This he broke into at Hong Kong to pay the further travelling expenses of the party to Chefoo, so that he landed at Chefoo with only £2 in his pocket. The others had promised to pay up their shares, and Liang said that if he would accompany him to his home he would endeavour to pay up. Whilst on the way one night at a wayside inn he overheard Liang plotting with the others to drug him with opium in his food and throw him over some gully and so leave him. The intended victim rose before daylight and made off, leaving all his baggage behind him. A native inn at Chefoo where he was known advanced some money and clothing, and he took his ticket for Tsingtao as being the quickest way home to Kaomihsien. Other passengers on board said he had been crying all night. He himself said he had lost face in parting with money that others had entrusted him to bring home, and, as his life had been attempted that he thought he ought to put an end to himself. But he seemed very grateful for his rescue. Letters found in his purse proved the truth of his story, and if there is justice in China, we hope the treacherous Liang will be overtaken by it.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

The organisation of the German Socialists, which was never more powerful than it is to-day, made a deep impression on the mind of Bismarck, and he professed to have advised his master to take a short way with them. Speaking at the Prussian town of Varzin in 1892, early in the reign of the present Kaiser, he said:—"What does the word 'Socialist' mean? It means the revolution; thither are its leaders marching. They hope for domination; when they get it they will turn everything upside down. Therefore he who wants an ordered State must combat Social Democracy by every means in his power. In Rome they proclaimed a man *aqua et igni interdictus* (banned from fire and water) who put himself outside the legal order; in the Middle Ages they termed this the interdict. Social Democracy should be treated in the same fashion; deprive it of political rights, take away the right to vote—so far should I have gone."

A MILITARY QUESTION.

"But to me (Bismarck went on) the question is chiefly a military one. Socialism aspires, not unsuccessfully, to capture the army, and especially the non-commissioned officer. At Hamburg—to cite an instance of which I am perfectly certain—a large proportion of the troops are now Socialists. What will happen on the day that these men refuse to fire on their fathers and brothers, as the Emperor ordains? Shall we have to mobilise the Hanoverian and Mecklenburg regiments against them? In that case we shall find ourselves face to face with something like the Paris Commune. I have told all this to the Emperor, but he was frightened; he said he did not wish to go down into the future as the 'grapeshot prince,' that he did not wish to be steeped to the bone in blood at the beginning of his reign." If only for this speech, Bismarck deserved the "interdict" as a traitor to the "legal order" of the German Empire.

ALL-PERVADING.

[The discolourations of blue, red, and purple sometimes seen in milk are caused by bacteria.—Professor Macfaddyen at the Polytechnic Health Society.]

My milk is thin and poor and blue
And there is nothing I can do,
For it is merely due to you,
Bacteria!

The woollen garments that I wear
To shield me from the winter air
Seem useless; are you lurking there,
Bacteria?

The coal I ordered in of late
Seemed scarcely twenty hundredweight—
The rest Was—plus a little slate—
Bacteria!

Some leather goes beneath my tread,
Some flour of wheat to make my bread—
Yet here and there I find instead
Bacteria,

In short, where anything's awry,
Where, worth is low and price is high,
I find it is occasioned by
Bacteria,

A. W. B., in the *Daily Chronicle*.

MACAO, the Portuguese settlement near Hongkong, is fast becoming the Monte Carlo of the Far East. The last "China Mail" to hand, says that the fan-tan monopoly this year has brought a record price. From this source alone the Portuguese Government of the Settlement have received for this year the respectable sum of 450,000 dollars. Fan-tan is the famous Chinese gambling game. It is reported that a Belgian Syndicate is working hard trying to get the Government in Lisbon to establish roulette in the Colony, offering very advantageous terms indeed. If it succeeds, the revenue of Macao will go up with another bound and the colony will be even more popular in the Far East. It was to Macao that the famous Manila lotttery was taken after the Americans annexed the Philippines.

THE TWO SERVICES.

NEW YEAR WORK.

A good deal of useful work has been accomplished by the Channel, Mediterranean, and Atlantic Fleets since Christmas leave expired, in the shape of preparation for the combined exercises which are taking place in June from about the 15th inst. In the Channel Fleet, at Villagarcia much attention has been given to practising battle formations, including the exacting "T" exercise between divisions of ships commanded respectively by Vice-Admiral Sir A. G. Curzon-Howe and Rear Admiral G. A. Callaghan. Some instructive work has also been done intesting the practicability of using wireless telegraphy for fleet movements at high speed. War training has also occupied the attention of the Mediterranean Fleet under Rear-Admiral Francis Bridgeman, senior officer in the absence of Lord Charles Beresford; while the Atlantic Fleet, under Vice-Admiral Sir W. H. May-and the Second Cruiser Squadron, in command of Rear. Admiral H. S. H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, are living up to the full the strenuous life of the Navy by being exercised daily in general drills and tactical movements off Portland. On Tuesday and Wednesday last the battleships and cruisers were manoeuvred against each other for positions of advantage, such as will arise in connection with the exercises engaged in by the triple fleets at Lagos under the supreme command of Admiral Sir A. K. Wilson, V. C. The important feature of all this preparative work is that it is conducted on the principles of up-to-date war training, and at the same time creates a healthy rivalry between fleets and squadrons in the various drills, &c., that count for efficiency.

FRENCH NAVAL PLANS.

Our neighbours across the Channel appear at last to have made up their minds as to their first type of "Dreadnought." The size of their first group will be ships of 18,350 tons and they will be six in number. Four are to be built by contract, viz, the "Diderot" "Vergniaud" "Condorcet" and "Voltaire" while two the "Danton" and "Mirabeau" are already under way at Government yards. The whole group will be fitted with turbine engines, capable of driving them 19 knots the hour at full speed with an indicated horse-power of 22,500. They will have four screws with a coal supply of about 2,900 tons giving a radius of action of about 8,150 miles at the speed of ten knots. It will thus be seen that the high officials in the French Navy who preach 25,000 ton battleships have not yet succeded in convincing their collegues to take so large a leap, as it was at one time thought might be the case. It will also be noticed that, like our "Balaam of Blackwood" and Captain Mahan Frenchmen do not set the same store by high speed as our own Admiralty. About the size of our own "Dreadnought" they will be less speedy but they will carry a very powerful armament which is to consist of the usual four 12in guns on the middle line, and no fewer than twelve 9.4in guns (a favourite weapon in the French fleet) and sixteen 14-pounder guns as an anteitorpedo armament. The latter is superior to our "Dreadnoughts" anti-torpedo armament, but our "Invincible" class will probably carry 4in, or 4,7in. guns for protecting themselves against torpedo attack; and these latter will out-range 14-pounders and throw a much heavier projectile, while they will be quite as handy to work. The 12in. guns of the French ships will be protected by 12in. armour, and the 9,4in, guns by 8¼in. armour of hard steel. The armour protection of the hull will be tapered to 7·8in. at the extremities of a complete belt, with a maximum thickness of about 10¼in. It will be seen by the above that these ships will be very formidable fighting vessels, if their construction it pushed forward and they are not allowed to become partially obsolete before they hoist the pennant for the first line. This was happened before in the Navy of our neighbours, as well as in our own fleet.

A CLEANSING PROCESS.

The naval authorities are undoubtedly doing the right thing in promptly discharging all the worst characters from our naval depots now that a further reduction is being made in the active service list. About the wisdom of this reduction I have previously, had my say; but if reduction there is to be, then the proper thing to do first is to cleanse our seagoing ships, and the shore barracks of the worst characters. There is quite a little army of these service scallawags, who go from one regiment and from one naval depot post to another, and enlist under false names, only to desert again after a few weeks. These men, when occasionally caught, are not dealth with half so severely as they should be for the purposes of example and prevention. A few weak's imprisonment is the rule when it ought to be the exception, and much heavier sentences the rule. Captains and officers commanding our ships should be given a much freer hand in placing bad eggs on the nearest beach, and make them shake the dust of the Navy off their feet, whether they are prepared to do so or not. Dozens of those anxious to leave the Navy last year, when a cheap system of purchase was offered, were in less than a couple of months doing their uttermost to re-enter; and the seamen were glad to get back as second-class stokers. Such a lesson has probably done many of them much goods; and if men knew that they would soon be put ashore if they badly misbehaved, the knowledge would be enough to keep straight scores of those who now go wrong, feeling sure that whatever happens they will still be retained where the lodging is good and their board certain.

SIR JOHN FRENCH.

As the time approaches for Sir John French to vacate the command which he has so much and in so many ways disinguished at Aldershot, rumour becomes busy with the choice of his successor. Several names have been mentioned, and the latest addition to the list is that of a gallant officer who did very well in South Africa, who now holds a divisional command, maintained in great efficiency, in India, and who is in the very prime of physical vigour. We believe, however, that no decision has been come to on the subject, but the Selection Board is alive to the high importance of appointing an officer who possesses the many great qualities and endowments and the wide experience necessary in the general who is to hold the premier command at home. Sir John French has made his mark upon the Army, by bringing to bear his remarkable powers of Influencing and commanding men, and informing them with his own profound grasp of the essentials of training in the light of the two recent wars. Aldershot is the pattern but there has been nothing of cramping dogma in the methods and the Southern, Eastern, and Irish Commands, to name those which are most prominent are working on the same lines to the same efficiency. Sir John French as a cavalryman may have been most interested in his own army, but if so, he has not betrayed it to the disadvantage of the other arms of the Service, and his direction of infantry and artillery, and his memoranda upon their training and exercises have always been full of critical insight and practical instruction, and though on some occasions he has spoken severely where he has seen faults to correct, he has been generous in his praise, and the Aldershot Command has never worked better than under his strong controlling hand.

THE SHORTAGE OF CAVALRY.

In the matter of the cavalry, Sir John French has wisely trusted much to the experienced and skilled commander of the 1st Cavalry Brigade, Major-General Scobell. In some ways recent years have been critical for the cavalry, and armament and tactics have alike been much under discussion. General Scobell has succeeded in enforcing the true view of the high importance of the mounted arm. He has known well that it is numerically insufficient, and, in the presence of many difficulties, has taken the right course towards true efficiency. He is above all things a practical soldier, and in every aspect of the work of his brigade, he has made his influence felt by untiring labour and ceaseless care in the details that make for efficiency. Not the least of his merits has been his trust in his regimental officers, and upon them he has placed a proper measure of responsibility, giving them many opportunities of exercising their individuality. In this he has been supported most fully by Sir John French. Brigadier-General the Hon J. H. G. Byng, who is to succeed him, is a man of the same mould, who is well known at Aldershot, where he served on the Duke of Connaught's staff. General Byng did brilliant work with the cavalry of the 2nd Brigade in the last manoeuvres in Sussex, showing how well they had been trained, and we may be quite sure that he will bring the required qualities to his command at Aldershot, and that there will be no break with the good work done there by General Scobell.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort, Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	7
B Mandvi, Chakla, Comethadi and Dockyard	3	2	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panas-wadi, Bhendibazar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	4	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	1	3
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Ramachpora, Tardeo, Byculla and New Nagpada	6	3	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	11
H Malabar Hill	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	3
Total	18	14	94
Total plague deaths to date	124,663		
Same date last year	34	18	149

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Office of the Deputy Comptroller,
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Yours truly, (Sd.) I. D'CACCIA.

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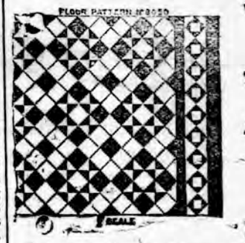

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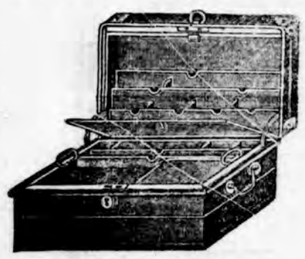

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